

Wait—the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIX, NO. 42.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

VARIED COMMENT ON LEADING TOPICS, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

British Unions May Learn a Lesson—
Why Capitalist Ladies Have no Fear of Suffragism—The "Obduracy" of Taft to Railroad Magnates—Archbishop Ireland's Worthless Opinions on Congo.

Evidently the Trades Unions of Great Britain are taking no stock in the theory, before referred to in these columns, that the decisions of the House of Lords, pronounced as the country's highest appellate court, are "purely legal and have no political bearing whatever." The House of Lords, just having decided, as a "purely legal question and not at all political," that the Unions have no authority to tax their members for political campaigns, the British Unions are moving to cause the House of Commons to legislate upon the matter substantively. If this move is a symptom of the British Unions' eyes beginning to be peeled the hope may be entertained that the cataract that has so long made them stumble with blindness may be wholly removed.

Miss Ethel Arnold, the British suffragist, and expressly anti-suffragette, has just let drop a bit of sound economics that goes far to explain the presence of capitalist women in the suffragist movement. The distinguished lady said: "The laws of supply and demand will work just the same whether women have the vote or not." The aplomb with which the remark was made proved that Miss Arnold feels perfectly at ease for the capitalist class. Suffragism to her has no terrors, and may add quite a charm to those members of the female sex to whom supply and demand is quite satisfactory. The supply of women being so much steeper than the demand in the Labor Market, their wages will tend downward, making profits jump upward.

Bernard Shaw's epigram certainly made a hit. Magistrate Olmstead having declared the waist strikers to be "on a strike against God and nature, whose prime law is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow," Shaw's repartee—"Delightful, medieval America—always in the intimate personal confidence of the Almighty"—partakes of the incisiveness of the humor with which Lincoln was in the habit of picking the pretentiousness of committees or clergymen who insisted upon giving him advice, they knowing just what God wanted.

As with the capitalist, so with the S. P. "intellectual" and "would-be intellectual." The capitalist strains to conceal the existence of the classes in his social order, and he strains to make it appear that he is a workingman. Ditto, ditto his S. P. double within the S. P., as appears from the letter of Mr. Morris Hillquit, dated December 10, 1909, and protesting to the National Executive Committee of his party against "the names of the candidates [for the N. E. C.] appearing on the printed ballots with a statement of their respective 'trade, occupation or profession'"; Mr. Hillquit declares that there are "no separate or antagonistic interests" within the S. P.; and he demands that "the official ballots be printed without such statement."—A well known tune.

Six railroad presidents, having pressed President Taft to change his policy on railroad legislation, declare with the loud groans familiar to those who have visited recent meetings, that they found him "obdurate"; they could succeed "only in causing him to relent on the order that a railroad shall not acquire stock in a competing road"—and these railroad presidents adjourned to the nearest hotel to celebrate an "obduracy" that relented in just what they were after. When the six railroad presidents adjourned from their celebration, their complexion was florid, their gait jaunty, and they sang in chorus: "We won't stop merging till morning, till daylight doth appear!"

The death of Darius O. Mills recalls the incident of the appeal made by him, a Republican, jointly with Perry Belmont, a Democrat, to President Harrison for Federal troops in the Cour d'Alene;

whereupon the Republican President turned U. S. troops into constables to break the strike of the employees of Mills & Belmont in the Cour d'Alene mines. Since then the capitalists have become more cautious. When alleged Republican and alleged Democratic partners in common ventures need the physical powers of their class to supplement their economic powers, they no longer say so in a way that gives away the snap of their being neither Reps nor Dems, but Caps.

Mr. John M. Work—who is Mr. Work? Mr. John M. Work is the distinguished Iowa member on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party who, finding in 1908 that his party's vote was slashed, his own State leading with a 50 per cent. decrease, so completely lost the control of his faculties as to lead his party into the wildest scheme of attempting to oust the Socialist Labor Party from the International Bureau—well, Mr. John M. Work, under date of December 6, 1909, informs his fellow members on his National Executive Committee that "the genuine Socialist vote doubled in 1908." If the losses of 1908 are a doubling of Mr. Work's "genuine Socialist vote," then the still heavier S. P. losses of 1909 must be a quadrupling of the gentleman's "genuine Socialist vote." And yet they are not happy, and are wrangling over what's the matter with the S. P.

With Cardinal Gibbons convicted of ignorance of the history of his own State of Maryland, Archbishop Ireland, who lives in Minnesota, should excuse the public for attaching no importance to his opinions regarding the far more distant Congo. Facts, not fancy, establish the conclusion that the Congo is a slave pen, and that the atrocities committed there under the administration of the late King of Belgium are simply unspeakable. It may be true that King Leopold was animated only by a proselyter's zeal, in which case he, perhaps, scoured the Congolese no worse than the Roman Catholic political machine scourged the Abipigians, when it slaughtered them wholesale in the South of France. If so, so much the worse for the King.

Mrs. Frances Coster Kip, having secured in Reno, Nev., a divorce from her husband Henry Spies Kip, a gentleman of "much mining property," immediately married J. H. Little, another "successful mining operator," with whom she forthwith departed on her honeymoon to San Francisco. What a magnificent epithalamium could not the miners, whose sweat is paying the piper, get up in honor of the lady! But seeing there is no Catullus or Spenser among them to celebrate the occasion, it is to be hoped they were not so wholly oblivious to "Patriotism and the Family" as not to have showered copious handfuls of rice and bagful of old shoes after the warring honeymooners.

Dives, in the shape of E. H. Harriman's relict, has thrown to Lazarus another crumb from his banquet table—\$1,000,000 and 10,000 acres of land for a park. Whereas Lazarus is expected to feel supremely grateful, and whereas the owners of the real estate, whose price will rise immensely through the improvement of the Park, will pay for an ode upon the peerless beauty of the existing social order.

While awaiting the next issue of the Chicago Socialist party "The Provoker," the following passage may be quoted from that publication as giving testimony from the inside: "Thomas Sladden, State Secretary of Oregon, writes the Socialist party is controlled by those making a living out of it. My term expires January 1. Then I quit this blatant middle-class aggregation of pulpsters and bunco-stealers."

Sensible boys, those telegraph operators on the Big Four! Their decision not to strike proves they have learned something. What is the sense in the telegraphers' branch of the railway service striking, while the other branches of the service remain at work and thereby scab on the strikers? Of course, the board of arbitration to which they have submitted their grievances will sell them out. But the loss and suffering will be less than if they struck. Not until the strike of any one branch of an industry is the strike of all the branches will the strike, whatever its immediate fate, be a step forward."

ADDRESS Of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the S. L. P. Membership and Friends, Adopted January 3, 1910.

GREETING:—

As was to be expected, the events of the last twelve months have crowded thick and fast to prove the statements made last January by your National Committee. The condition of the Socialist party to-day can be read not only in election returns but in the columns of that party's own press. Wreck and ruin are the sounds it utters. One should think that under such circumstances the Socialist party would wheel about, manfully acknowledge the falsity of its previous course, and striking hands with the Socialist Labor Party, unify the Socialist Movement of the land. Yet not so. Pursued by the fatality of the law of its own existence the posture of the Socialist party towards the Socialist Labor Party bears striking resemblance to the posture of Capitalism towards Socialism.

Socialism as demonstrated with scientific preciseness the utter impossibility of Capitalism, and has foretold with astronomic certainty the inevitableness of its doom. The law of exchange value was shown by Socialism to lead, under a system of the private ownership of the necessities for production, to an impossible state of things. Wealth was bound to concentrate and assume tyrannical powers over increasing masses left ever more destitute and helpless, with consequences that it required no prophet to foretell—collapse. And this has happened. The United States constitution continues in force in form only. In all that is essential it has been repealed in fact. No longer are States, or Congress Districts, represented in the national legislature. Whatever the form of the election may be, the fact is that industries are represented; and these industries being held under a system that no longer fits their very development; the halls of the national legislature no longer present the one time decorous appearance of statesmen discussing general issues, they now present the aspect of worse than a bear garden, of the wolf kennel, where warring wolves seek to tear one another. The swaddling clothes of private ownership no longer fit the ample proportions of developed society. The very law of exchange value which foreshadowed this social development also pointed to the remedy, so-called—the Socialist or Industrial Republic. At first, Capital roundly denied the premises, and, of course, laughed at the conclusions of Socialism. The remorseless course of social evolution brought, however, home to Capital, one by one, both premises and conclusions.

Did Capital recognize and admit the error of its reasoning, and, saving the people further distress, manfully accept the Socialist truths it had rejected? No. What Capital is now doing is: trying to escape the unavoidable by a series of wild schemes that are mere attempts at dodging. Accordingly we see propositions and laws to "curb" the Trusts, by "publicity"; to "restrain" the Trusts, by "Federal control"; to "regulate" the Trusts by "income taxes"—in short by methods which are a denial of the original premises of Capital which one time asserted that the Trust was an unqualified blessing. We see Capital, accordingly, striking the unenviable attitude of seeking to "regulate" the highway robbery of the workers' product, their civic, and their political liberties. We see Capital, in short, doing anything and everything imaginable to avoid what mental and civic integrity would dictate—the evacuation of its false position.

Exactly that is the present posture of the Socialist party. The impossibility of the Socialist party policy was demonstrated by the S. L. P. in advance, and the Socialist party's present distracted position was foretold to it, as unerringly by the Socialist Labor Party, as Socialism points out unerringly to Capital the untenableness of its stand. Utterly blind to the difference between the European and the American lay of the land; impermeable to the fact that whereas the Socialist Movement of Europe had bourgeois issues to settle, left unsettled by the bourgeois revolutions of Europe; unable therefore to grasp the facts that in Europe dictated to Socialism the aiming at immediate demands and palliatives,—blind, impermeable, and mentally impotent, the Socialist party never realized that here in America, where the bour-

geois revolution was carried out completely against feudalism, and has left the field clear for the two modern social adversaries, Capitalism and Socialism, the Socialist party, instead of concentrating its agitation on the one issue called for by American conditions—the Social Revolution—strove after aims that are out of social season in America. Accordingly, the Socialist party, notwithstanding the existence of radical bourgeois parties, and the certainty of their rising, where they did not exist, spread its sails for the vote of the "discontented masses." Furthermore, and accordingly, the Socialist party deliberately ignored the intimate relation necessary between a Socialist political organization and trades unionism. Chasing after a class of votes that could be attracted only in Europe, Germany especially, where there is no bourgeois radical party, and leaving out of its propaganda the educational work requisite for the building of the revolutionary economic organization, the Socialist party fished in waters where there was no fish. What was bound to happen duly happened. The expected vote of the "discontented masses" was blown away by the breeze of bourgeois radical pretences, while the workingmen whom the Socialist party spoke to, being left untrained, and unorganized into a class-conscious economic organization, left the Socialist party in the lurch at the hustings.

Did the Socialist party recognize and admit the visionariness of its reasoning, and saving the Movement the further distress of conflicting Socialist parties, manfully accept the Socialist Labor Party truths which it had rejected, and in turn, evacuate its impossible position? No. What the Socialist party is now doing is trying any and everything except what mental and civic rectitude would dictate. The Socialist party preaches this posture and portrays it by presenting the aspect of utter disintegration.

The utopian element in the Socialist party, true to the feelings of utopians throughout the history of the Movement, is evincing bitter and bitter antipathy towards the labor organization. The utopianism of their views is translating itself into the utopian notion that failure was due to the labor feature of their party, and that failure can be avoided by an increased dose of vote fishing utopianism.

Another element in the Socialist party, the element that fished for votes in the guilds, misnamed unions, of the A. F. of L., by echoing the anti-Socialist views of these guild organizations, is taking an opposite but similar course of expecting to cure the man bitten by a mad dog with a hair of the dog that bit him. Their previous attitude brought them support, 'tis true, but what support? Not the support of men. It brought them the support of cash. In such cases the cash is a bribe. It goes without saying that when Socialism is bribed the bribing is not in the interest of Socialism. Unwilling to part company with the bribe, and anxious to keep the political field, this element is scheming for a "Labor Party," the sinews of war for, and rank and file of, which are fatuously expected to come from the said A. F. of L. guilds with the aforesaid Socialist party element as the political managers and job holders.

A third element in the Socialist party is running in a direction, that if possible, is still more irrational. This element rejects the utopians' position with the sound arguments of the Socialist Labor Party; with equally sound S. L. P. arguments it rejects the scheme of further coquetting with the A. F. of L.; but, partaking of the mental and civic lack of integrity which marks the other two elements, this element also seeks to avoid acknowledging the soundness of the S. L. P. position, as a consequence whereof this third element is seen striking the grotesque of postures. While claiming to be a political party it is making common cause with Anarchy as instanced by their hysterical enthusiasm for the Spokane "I'm-a-Bum."

In short, all the distracted elements into which the bear garden of the S. P. is disintegrating are conducting themselves towards the principles of the S. I. P. in the identical fashion that we

see distracted capitalism conducting itself towards Socialism—

"Men go wrong with an ingenious skill,

"Bend the straight rule to their crooked will,

"And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,

"First put it out, then take it for a guide.

"Halting on crutches of unequal size

"One leg by truth supported, one by lies,

"They slide to the goal with awkward pace,

"Secure of nothing, but to lose the race."

Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party: Our duty, hitherto arduous, is now relieved by the encouragement that the logic of events has brought us. As your N. E. C. stated in last year's Address: "Capitalism will remain invulnerable so long as it faces not a proletarian organized in a class conscious union. That class conscious union can not rise or recruit its forces without the political agitation of its kindred—a party of Socialism. Only in the measure that each may impart strength to the other can both progress. Without this acknowledged reciprocity, the economic movement will continue either as a prop to capitalism, or as a source of periodical Anarchist outbreaks—in either case a discredit and disaster to Labor; while the political movement will remain impotent for good to the proletariat, potent only to afford comfortable notoriety to notoriety seekers and 'careerists.'"

Whatever conditions in Europe may demand, it has become obvious that, with us in America, a political party of Socialism has for its prime duty the preaching of that educational propaganda which may crystallize in the integral economic organization that social science teaches is the heir to capitalist government. It has become obvious that all fly-paper propaganda for the vote of the "discontented masses" will attract flies only, and flies that do not always stick. It has become obvious that a political party of Socialism is a snare and delusion if animated by the instinct of the bourgeois parties to gather votes: what these parties, whose social system already is in existence, with the requisite physical force to maintain them, may do and may neglect to do, a bona fide political party of Socialism in America may neither do, nor neglect. It is obvious to-day that, without the political movement, the Labor Movement is bound to degenerate into sporadic fits of blind "direct action," and that, without the political organization, all attempt at revolutionary unionism throttles itself.

Comrades, the course is clear before us. Let us renew, to one another, the pledge we take when we join the Party, and, with charity for all, with malice toward none, with all the gentleness that may be, but all the severity that might be needed, hew close to the lines that experience and Socialist science lay down—the unification of the proletariat on the political as well as the economic field as the condition precedent for the overthrow of Capitalist Rule.

LABOR STATISTICS.

State Bureau's Report on Wages, Unemployment, Etc.

In a summary of returns from labor organizations in the state concerning unemployment, wages and earnings, membership, etc., the N. Y. State Department of Labor gives some statistics which show that while unemployment has somewhat decreased, it is still far above what it was in the years before 1907. The statement given out says that the average earnings of union men have increased but admits that there has been no advance in the rate of wages. One notable fact mentioned is that with the hard times union membership dwindled, and with somewhat of a picking up of business, "troubles" between employer and employee broke out again.

The following is in part the report of the Labor Bureau:

"The returns of unemployment for September 30, 1909, show a decline in idleness among organized wage earners. At the end of September the percentage of idleness among trade union members stood at 10.3. This is less than half the

percentage shown on the same date the year before when it was 22.5, and is as low as the corresponding figure for 1907 which was 10.5, but it is not as low as any of the September figures for the years 1901 to 9, which varied from 5.7 to 9.7 with the average of 7.0. The returns as to causes of idleness, although indicating that labor disputes were relatively a more prominent cause of idleness in 1909 than in 1908, show that lack of work was still the paramount cause of idleness at the end of September.

"The average earnings of the union workingmen in the State who had some employment during July, August and September of 1909, were \$233. But this increase in the average cannot be interpreted as due to a general rise in union wages; first, because it is fairly well known that the period from September, 1907, to September, 1909, was not one of advancing wage rates; and second, because in that period there was a decrease in the number of union members in the state of over 60,000, caused by the industrial depression of 1908, which would naturally force from the union ranks the lower rather than the higher paid members, leaving the latter in larger proportion in the returns than formerly. The decrease in membership alone thus tends to force up the general average of daily earnings without any change in wage rates.

"The decrease in number of trade unionists in the state caused by the industrial depression of 1908, and which, as noted in previous Bulletins continued up to March, 1909, came to an end between March and September when, although the number of organizations further declined, there was an increase of 5,600, making the total membership in the state at the end of September 372,729 in 2,368 unions. This increase may be compared with a decrease of over 26,000 in the corresponding six months of 1908. The gain in membership, however, was very largely confined to New York City, was 4,744 which is explained almost entirely by an increase of 10,000 among the garment workers of New York City.

"The records of the bureau of Mediation and Arbitration show that the improved condition as to employment and earnings in 1909 were accompanied by an increase of industrial disputes, chiefly over questions of wages and trade unionism. This appears whether number of disputes, number of disputants or loss of working time be considered, the general comparison showing for the third quarter of the year, a great increase in 1909 over 1908 to figures not much below those of 1907."

FAMILY OF NINE STARVING.

Father Injured—Before Disablement Received princely \$11.20 to Support Seven Children.

William Higgins, forty years old, partially paralyzed as the result of an accident in the repair shop of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a month ago, together with his wife, Virginia, and their seven children, one a nursing baby, were found destitute and starving in their home at No. 1016 Fifty-ninth street, Brooklyn.

Higgins made \$11.20 a week, and when he was injured, on December 4, the company wanted him to sign an exoneratory agreement; but this he refused to do, and has had no help from them, and but little from any quarter, since then. The police found the whole family huddled up in bed for warmth, and none of them had eaten, except some bread and butter on Wednesday, since Christmas.

Mrs. Frances D. Rich, of No. 5520 Fifth avenue, who told the police of their condition, learned of it through an appealing letter from Mrs. Higgins in which she says:

"It is awful hard to be willing to get along and not be able. It was thirty-five in the house to-day, and with no food and my little nursing baby, you can imagine how I feel."

MACHINISTS MAY JOIN SWITCHMEN.

St. Paul, January 8.—Thomas Van Lear, district president of the Machinists' Union, said last night that a strike vote taken by the machinists in the Northwest showed ninety-seven per cent. of the members to be in favor of obeying instructions from the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, should that department decide on extending the switchmen's strike.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SPOKANE ANALYSED

BY THE LIGHT OF LESTER F. WARD'S DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY.

Individuals Figuring in I'm-a-Bummism—Their Antecedents—Their Methods—Secret of Capitalist Newspaper Notoriety Given to the Affair.

Mishawaka, Ind., January 1.—To those who KNOW that the so-called I. W. W. at Spokane and other places in the northwest is not a bona fide labor movement and who also know that the educational movement has been ridiculed, scorned and scoffed time after time by the Walsh-Wilson, Foote set who are widely advertised as "martyrs" to the cause of "free-speech," will find valuable food for thought in some of the pages of Lester F. Ward's Dynamic Sociology.

I have no hesitancy in branding the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." as the rankest fraud now operating in the name of labor unionism. My conviction is based upon experience and knowledge acquired as a former organizer for Local No. 222 of the I. W. W. at Spokane in the early history of the new organization, and upon personal contact with many different elements within the organization while lecturing and organizing throughout Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, not excluding a trip to Vancouver, B. C.

By special request of the G. E. B. and the approval of the local unions involved, I acted on the executive council of the lumberman's strike in Portland, in 1907, when and where I came in close contact with the very elements that now dominate the organization. It was in connection with this strike that I saw the grossest of grafts and frauds promoted. I began to advocate methods looking to the elimination of fraud and graft, and even resisted some of the schemes there sanctioned by Fred Heslewood, who is now advertising himself as the treasurer to collect funds for the "martyrs," and promoted by Benjamin Williams and Joe Ettor, with the result that I found myself ostracized, was threatened with more than one slugging, and the threats carried the idea that I would be expelled.

It is not, however, my purpose in this article to detail the insides of the Portland lumberman's I. W. W. "Strike" which was officially declared off by the invention of a lie by Benjamin Williams, approved by Fred Heslewood and to which he (Heslewood) attempted to use influence and force to secure my signature.

In these and many other scenes in the northwest I most always found myself lined-up against the "push" and with a group of earnest, honest, thoughtful, sincere and faithful workingmen, none of whom were smitten with political ambitions or conspiring to an official position in a union. I also read carefully the printed report of the 3rd convention and have been in the far northwest the past two summers studying very carefully the "bum" tactics and graft by a lot of "bum" grafters. Hence I arrived at the conclusion that a good way to neutralize and defeat the schemes of the "dangerous classes" is to study the parallels in other and ancient movements.

In volume one of his Dynamic sociology, Lester F. Ward discusses the great evil, that the many religious systems have brought to humanity, and he asks the question, Why could not the great forces incorporated in the great religious movements not be progressive as well as non-progressive? He further asks: "But, if it be possible to convert all this vast force into progressive channels, why is it thus allowed to run waste, and why is it turned loose like a wild beast to rend society and neutralize the progressive tendencies of unimpeded nature? The answer to this question is to be found in the causes which have produced these institutions in the past. They have been the product, as before remarked, of the ever-present demand of suffering humanity for a better state of things; they have promised to supply this demand, and mankind have lent their undivided energies to their establishment and dissemination, in the firm conviction that they were competent to fulfill their promises. This unqualified belief, this unswerving faith on the part of the mass of mankind, is the true secret of their power."

Ward in the next paragraph remarks that it seems natural that mankind could be as easily and surely won to a progressive system or movement, as to

support a non-progressive or a retrogressive system; and further on he says: "It is, however, the misfortune of man's mental constitution, and of the constitution of nature in which he is placed, that the reverse of this is true. He is ever prone to seize upon the apparent and overlook the real, to pin his faith to the superficial and reject the fundamental, to follow after the fanciful and the imaginary and pass by the actual and the tangible. Such is the feebleness of the average intellect, and such the complexity of the truths of nature, that it would have been impossible in any past age, if it be not so still, sufficiently to commend the letter to the former to secure any firm conviction that the reform demanded must come through KNOWLEDGE." (Caps. are contributors').

If Mr. Ward's estimates of human nature are correct, and his analysis of the faculties of priesthods cannot be questioned, then it is plain that even the philosophy of Lester F. Ward condemns in toto the social phenomenon notorious as "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W."

Mr. Ward's analysis at the same time accounts for the springing up of the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." in these days of enlightenment. That is, he indicates the psychological and social conditions through which the nascent priesthood of prophets, preachers, and leaders in the modern social and labor movement rise and delude away over the ignorant and deluded followers who have faith in the promises that paying dues into the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." will produce an ORGANIZATION that will emancipate the working class. Have not deluded workers by the hundreds pinned their faith to the superficial promises of the Walsh-Wilson coterie? That is, they have taken the bait and probably paid their initiation fees before they discovered the fake. But the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." preach that it is revolutionary to fool and fake any worker to JOIN the I. W. W. Walsh stated to this writer on "windy Sunday" that he believed if good organization work to get the ignorant worker to pay his initiation fees and the first month's dues, any way that you can, even though he may never come into the union hall again. That it would mean another dollar for the REVOLUTION, which Walsh & Co., represented they were promoting.

I shall not in this article take up time and space in setting forth the confusion tactics promoted and upheld that day by the Walsh-Wilson-Forbes conspirators. I shall try to detail that in a future story. Neither is it within the province of this paper to relate with what tenacity and energy, not to mention malice and venom, with which the leaders, preachers and prophets in Spokane assailed the S. L. P. I shall also defer to some future article a statement of facts showing the direct and pecuniary connection between large corporate interests and some of these "bum" leaders, prophets and preachers who are heralded themselves, as martyrs to the cause of "free speech."

Mr. Ward advances the argument that, in the great systems of the past, the masses have been kept in ignorance by the ruling classes. That while the masses have supplied the emotional, or propelling force, the ruling class have monopolized the intellectual or directive force. On page 19 of the first volume of the second edition of his *Dynamic Sociology* he emphasizes the idea that the intellect is its function is not a propelling force and can only be a directive force. On page 400 of the same book he says: "However much ideas may serve to guide mankind, they have no power to propel." In volume two, page 100 he limits his expression—"directive force"—by saying: "The intellectual element, though commonly called a force, is not in reality such."

Referring to page 19 of the first volume, we read further: "But it is this directive force that would be absolutely required to secure the successful spread of this new gospel of progress (looking to the amelioration of the condition of the masses). The intellectual directive force must further be exactly proportional to the emotional impulsive force; at least it must never fall below it. In the other (great religious) movements referred to, there has been no proportion between these two forces. True the priesthood has generally exercised an intellectual control over the masses, but their directive efforts have been too often toward securing personal power, honors, and emoluments out of the seething passions of their credulous adherents. Instead of restraining these passions, it has generally been their policy to increase them to their utmost, recognizing that the intensity of the popular feeling is the measure of their own power."

Quite apropos is the opening of the next paragraph to the burning question of industrial organization when Ward writes: "The character of these priesthods suggests another serious difficulty, viz., that of preventing a scientific or industrial priesthood from re-enacting these evils. That Ward believes in an

educational program as the only prevention of the evils practised by organized priesthods is evident when he says: "The only solution of this problem is to suppose it possible to diffuse the intellectual or directive force uniformly along with the emotional or propelling force."

The reports from Spokane to the Daily People bearing evidence of the fact that the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." of Spokane, through a committee, report to the police of that city, is a confession of their not having followed a truly educative program. And, paradoxical as it may seem to the really learned and avowed Anarchists, the Spokane non-political-bums together with their "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." leaders had to be shown the straight and narrow way, emphasized by the strenuous efforts of the policeman's club, to adopt the educational program. The reports indicate further, in the logic of the "I-am-a-bum-I-W-W." that the Spokane police are really more revolutionary than the bums. Perhaps the chief distinction of these bum Anarchists, whom the pure and simple Socialist party press has so fondly and eagerly embraced, is yet to be found in their official rejection of the alleged political "Pope and popes" and their rapt and radical adherence to the way pointed out by Chief of Police Rice of Spokane.

I am told by workers just arrived from the far west that the Spokane I. W. W. situation is one of the leading topics of the day in the territory within 500 miles of Spokane. Doubtless this indicates that locally it is serving another "useful purpose," in keeping the reading public of the territory infested by the timber trust grafters (aided and abetted by prominent cabinet officials and other government officials of high and low degree from giving too much attention to the big public land steals. Surely distinguished and honorable gentry through their underlings who could stage the assassination of an ex-Governor and hold the centre of the American stage for so many months with a fake murder trial,—certainly such facile and distinguished diplomats know how and when to chloroform the western people. The shrewd promotion of a fake labor revolution would be a small matter, and would be cheap at any price if it keeps the public from getting at the meat in the public domain frauds.

The most significant point in the present situation is the gross mis-information rampant everywhere as to the "bum I. W. W." The pure and simple Socialist press only corroborates the reports in the capitalistic press and the confusion amongst the workers everywhere is most significant of the power of the press.

In the present sad state of affairs when millions of the American working class are not a week from starvation, when a militant and virile labor organization, responsive to the idea that an injury to one is an injury to all,—is only a matter of memory and not of reality,—and when the confusion of ideas in the workers' minds seems to be the chief mission of the supposedly labor press,—in this sad state of affairs it is well that we can take consolation in a paraphrase of one of Lincoln's sayings: "You can fool all the workers part of the time, part of the workers all the time, but you can not fool all the workers all the time."

WADE R. PARKS.

DON'T BUY SALI-CO

— For —

Rheumatism

until you have tried a Free Trial Sample. Address

H. L. BERGER, Ph.D.

Druggist.

2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

In answer to many inquiring friends we take pleasure in announcing that early in the New Year we shall get out, in book form, La Salle's famous historic Tragedy:

Franz von Sickingen

the English translation of which, by Daniel De Leon, has already appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE.

Those who appreciate the value of this historic drama are requested to aid us financially in getting out the work by sending Cash in advance orders at once.

The more who order, and the quicker they do it, all the faster shall we be able to proceed.

The price of the book will be

One Dollar

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place, New York

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

FEW FINANCIERS IN WALL STREET, BY CONTROL OF MONEY, RUN "GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE," ETC.

So close has become the alliance and amalgamations of leading financial interests in Wall street during the past three months that almost absolute control of the country's financial affairs is now centralized in the hands of a very few men, who are acting in concert.

A Money Trust has come into existence, with J. P. Morgan at its head, the most gigantic combination of capital in the world.

There is no concrete, definite organization to this latest trust, no legal incorporation, no elected directors, no list of stockholders. To use the descriptive phrase of the financial world, it is simply a "community of interest."

The representative members of this community of interest, the men who would be directors of an incorporated company, are

J. Pierpont Morgan, private banker, its unquestioned leader.

George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

James Stillman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank.

William Rockefeller, Vice-president of the Standard Oil Company.

Henry C. Frick, capitalist.

William K. Vanderbilt, as representative of his family interests.

A number of other names might be added to the list, but they in turn would be but contributions to one or the other of the distinct groups of capital centering in the men named. Morgan for example, has two active partners, George W. Perkins and Henry P. Davison, representing him in many boards of directors. Baker has a prominent associate in J. Rogers Maxwell. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, is a close personal and financial ally of both Morgan and Stillman.

The Guggenheim family, vastly rich and powerful in the mining and smelting world, are allied to both Standard Oil and Morgan interests. The Northwestern Railroad group, headed by James J. Hill, have close relations with the houses of Morgan and Baker. Mr. Hill is a director of Mr. Baker's bank, the First National, and Baker is a director in Hill's bank, the Chase National.

Thomas F. Ryan has practically retired from active participation in financial affairs, turning over control of his interests to partners in this Money Trust. His sale of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Morgan was concrete evidence of his assent to the new order of things.

The Harriman estate, too, is in friendly alliance with the trust. Morgan recently purchased the Harriman and Mutual Life holdings in the Guaranty Trust Company, showing the harmonious co-operation of the late financier's advisers.

Two powerful interests remain independent but not hostile. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., private bankers of great resources, continue along their own lines of business, but on occasions join hands with the Morgan group. The Moore-Reid group of railroad financiers play their own game but frequently meet with leading members of the Morgan combine in the directors' rooms of great corporations.

Three distinct links in the chain of Wall street events mark the forging of this gigantic combination: The direct purchase of financial institutions, the interlocking of boards of directors and combined effort in promotions and speculation.

In first line the Morgan house now has control through stock purchase of the following trust companies: Astor, Bankers', Equitable, Mercantile and Guaranty and the Liberty National Bank.

The three largest banks and the three largest insurance companies in the country are included in the trust as allies. They alone furnish combined monetary assets amounting to more than \$1,500,000,000. Morgan recently bought a majority of the Equitable Life stock. His partner, Perkins, though nominally not connected with the New York Life, through the harmonious agency of Trustee Baker, President Peabody and the Harriman estate, acts in concert with the combination.

The National City, largest of all the banks, is directly controlled by Rockefeller and Mr. Stillman. The National Bank of Commerce comes next in order. Morgan, by reason of his own stock holdings and through the great holdings of the Equitable Life, dominates it. The First National Bank is controlled by Baker, who was for years its President and now Chairman of its Board of Directors.

The system of interlocking boards of directors furnishes a remarkable ex-

hibit of community of interest, dominating not only financial institutions but industrial corporations and great railway companies.

In the board of the Steel Trust, with its \$140,000,000 of surplus, are Messrs. Morgan, Perkins, Baker and Frick, who meet around the table there John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William H. Moore, Daniel G. Reid and foremost capitalists of Chicago and Pittsburgh.

In the National City Bank board Messrs. Morgan, Perkins, William Rockefeller, Stillman and Frick meet Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and representatives of other wealthy houses.

In the massive Farmer Loan and Trust Company Messrs. Baker, Stillman and Percy Rockefeller join with members of the oldest New York families of inherited wealth.

Among the great railway companies the same combination dominates the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Reading. Even in the Pullman Company Messrs. Morgan, Baker and Vanderbilt are to be found as for-most directors.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the new controlling factor in the field of wire transmission. Baker is one of its leading directors. Announcement was made some time ago that Morgan had bought up the largest of the independent telephone companies in the Middle West. The American Company recently took over the Western Union Telegraph Company. Morgan is a director of that.

The general public hardly knows a corporation entitled the First Security Company. Its directors are the same as those of the First National Bank. It was formed a year or more ago to take over from the bank certain speculative stock holdings, because people do not look with much favor on a national bank being too deep in the stock game.

Something more than \$60,000,000 of securities were transferred to this inner company. It is supposed to hold control of the Reading Company, the holding corporation which in turn owns control of the Reading Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which dominates the Coal Trust. Through this security company some of the greatest pools and manipulations of the stock market are supposed to be carried on.

Thus the chain of financial control is being forged. Each main link has its own connections and dependencies, extending indirectly into every aggregation of capital in the country. Many of them operate independently in their own particular spheres, but like the musicians in an orchestra when it comes to the ensemble, they look to the one leader, the central figure of America's finance, J. P. Morgan.

It would be impossible to figure the total of the direct and indirect capital now centralized in this Money Trust. To begin with, the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., being a private partnership, makes no public reports. Yet current report places its deposits at \$160,000,000, which its directors can utilize to advantage in financial operations. The assets of the three insurance companies, invested largely in bonds of railroad and industrial companies, aggregate considerably more than a billion dollars.

The directly controlled banks have deposits and surplus accounts running into the hundreds of millions. They influence the operations of a great number of smaller institutions. The vast accumulations of wealth in the Standard Oil coffers are chiefly directed by William Rockefeller in great games of finance.

The vast sum of money thus accumulated is not actually in possession of the Money Trust, but the tremendous power of the few lies in the fact that they are able to sway, to influence, to direct the opportune or critical times. The hint they give, the lines of policy they form, the lead they indicate is followed by an ever increasing number of smaller financiers.

With command over an enormous amount of ready money and with directing influence over a large number of allies, this Money Trust is able to wield financial power sufficient to make or break national credit and vitally to affect national government.

It could call \$200,000,000 of loans over night and ruin any adversary.

It could reduce credits to such a degree as to cause extreme money stringency and great commercial distress.

It could tie up the cash holdings of New York banks by demanding certification of checks for enormous amounts.

It could deplete bank reserves in New York by causing shipments of

CZAR'S "PEACE" AND "PATRIOTISM"

REASON WHICH PROMPTED NICHOLAS II. TO ASK FOR HAGUE TRIBUNAL, AND WHAT INSTIGATED RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

When Czar Nicholas II. of Russia told the world in 1898 that he favored international peace and disarmament and asked for the Hague Conference, he hoodwinked no one, though other nations could not very well refuse to ignore the summons of the Russian autocrat. Least of all was that portion of the world's population deceived which embraces the principles of international socialism. Though the direct reasons of the Czar's play were not known by the world at large at that time, and though the nations attending the peace confab made a show of good faith, it was soon seen how little the Powers would stand by the "purposes" of the congress. England at once engaged upon the Boer War. The United States "suppressed a revolution" in Panama, and Russia herself pushed on for war in Manchuria. Aside from these facts it was pointed out time and again that the very powers who were signatories to the "Peace Pact" each year increased their army and navy budgets. Thus, pretension and practice were at odds with one another. Still, as said, the direct motive which prompted the Czar in his original move was unknown.

Now, however, the secret is out, and the man who tells it is no less than General Kuropatkin, the general who had charge of the Manchurian campaign in the Russo-Japanese war. George Kennan, a writer on Russian affairs, gives us this information in a review of Kuropatkin's book, "The Russian Army and the Japanese War," which he publishes in the "Outlook" of January 1. Says Kennan:

"It appears incidentally in the fifth chapter of Kuropatkin's work that the proposal which the Czar made in August, 1898, to have an International Peace Conference assembled at The Hague, for the purpose of considering the possibility of limiting armaments, was based upon, or at least suggested, by Russia's financial difficulties and her inability at that time to keep up in the international race for military supremacy. Just before Kuropatkin became Minister of War, in 1898, his predecessor, General Vannofski, made up the financial estimates of the Ministry for the five-year period from 1898 to 1903. They called for 455,000,000 rubles (\$227,500,000) to cover extraordinary expenditures, in addition to the immense sums regularly appropriated for the support of the military establishment from year to year. The Minister of Finance declared that he could not possibly provide such a sum as 455,000,000 rubles, but agreed, after a long discussion, to furnish 160,000,000 rubles. 'When I became Minister of War, therefore,' Kuropatkin says, 'I received an inheritance of difficulties. We had nearly 200,000,000 rubles less than we really needed for important objects, and as a result of this deficiency we fell more and more behind our neighbors in military readiness, and had to suspend many enterprises for the strengthening of our position, both on the western frontier and in Asia. It was my profound conviction that the most important thing to be done was to strengthen our western frontier; but in accomplishing this alone we could use up all of the 160,000,000 rubles of extraordinary appropriation, and yet there were many other needs of almost equal urgency. The Czar took the subject into consideration, and his high-minded suggestion for the limitation of armaments had a practical application in the plan adopted.'"

As to the claims that war preparations are made for defensive purposes, Kennan in his articles writes as follows:

"The rulers and Prime Ministers of the great European Powers—Russia,

Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and France—declare that their gigantic military establishments have not been created and are not maintained with a view to offensive action against other nations, but are intended solely for purposes of self-defense. What, however, has been the proportion of defensive wars to aggressive wars in the history of Russia? From officially compiled data, General Kuropatkin shows that in the course of the past two centuries Russia has had peace for seventy-two years and war for one hundred and twenty-eight years. Exclusive of civil conflicts, the suppression of revolts, etc., she has waged twenty-two aggressive wars, lasting in the aggregate one hundred and one years, and only four defensive wars, lasting altogether four and a half years."

Equally illuminating on the matter of patriotism are the facts which Kuropatkin gives as to the interests behind the war with Japan. To quote Kennan's "Outlook" article again:

"No one, I think, can read the narrative and the accompanying documents without becoming convinced that the rupture with Japan was attributable to the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and a few high-placed courtiers in St. Petersburg, who had invested several million rubles in schemes for the exploitation of Manchuria and Korea; who feared that they might lose their money if Russia kept her promise to withdraw from Chinese and Korean territory; and who foolishly believed that Japan, at the last moment, would recede from her diplomatic position rather than fight. General Kuropatkin proves conclusively, by quotations from his letters and reports, that he strongly opposed an aggressive policy in the Far East, and even urged the Czar to give up Port Arthur and Dalny, withdraw his troops from Chinese and Korean territory, and abandon the 'Manchurian adventure' altogether. But the Czar would not do this, and when the 'adventure' ended in a great national disaster, he was not willing to have it shown that he had supported the speculative schemes of the promoter Bezobrazoff, and had disregarded the advice and warnings of such sane and far-sighted Ministers as Kuropatkin and Lamsdorff."

We feel sure that our comrades and friends will agree with the suggestion of Comrade Arnold, that the best way in which to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the birth of the Daily People, is by at least 1,000 of its good friends, veterans in the ranks of the indomitable S. L. P., securing, each of them, between now and July 1st, ten new subscribers to the Daily or Weekly edition.

In fact we feel so sure that Comrade Arnold has hit upon the thing to be done that we are going to proceed with the plan. The first thing we want is for all who will volunteer to be one of the 1,000, to send us at once their names and addresses. We want the men, and women too, who have faith in the Movement and faith in themselves to see the project through.

It is not a stupendous task, this of getting ten subs between now and July 1st. You have to get but two subs a month in order to accomplish it. Surely none of the intrepid band who have kept the Daily People going for ten years will flinch at that!

Enroll for this service to the Movement. Do it at once. We want the names of all the willing workers right now. We want you to enroll now so that we may be able to credit your subs as one of the 1,000 club. When sending subs note upon them that you are enrolled in the 1,000 club. We have plans yet to perfect for this work but the important thing is that you send us your name and address at once.

Let us make the Daily People's tenth anniversary a glorious, an immortal celebration. Let us do it by a widespread pushing of the propaganda. How better could we celebrate the birth of our propaganda engine than by doing just that—utilizing it.

Enroll in the 1,000 propaganda club. Do it to-day.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates, the month, second, the day, third, the year.

This Money Trust, unincorporated, yet concrete in operation, unofficered yet directed by one man, Morgan, and half a dozen aides; uncaptialized yet commanding unlimited capital—this community of financial interest is the most powerful organization in America.

—New York World.

When Czar Nicholas II. of Russia told the world in 1898 that he favored international peace and disarmament and asked for the Hague Conference, he hoodwinked no one, though other nations could not very well refuse to ignore the summons of the Russian autocrat. Least of all was that portion of the world's population deceived which embraces the principles of international socialism. Though the direct reasons of the Czar's play were not known by the world at large at that time, and though the nations attending the peace confab made a show of good faith, it was soon seen how little the Powers would stand by the "purposes" of the congress. England at once engaged upon the Boer War. The United States "suppressed a revolution" in Panama, and Russia herself pushed on for war in Manchuria. Aside from these facts it was pointed out time and again that the very powers who were signatories to the "Peace Pact" each year increased their army and navy budgets. Thus, pretension and practice were at odds with one another. Still, as said, the direct motive which prompted the Czar in his original move was unknown.

Now, however, the secret is out, and the man who tells it is no less than General Kuropatkin, the general who had charge of the Manchurian campaign in the Russo-Japanese war. George Kennan, a writer on Russian affairs, gives us this information in a review of Kuropatkin's book, "The Russian Army and the Japanese War," which he publishes in the "Outlook" of January 1. Says Kennan:

"It appears incidentally in the fifth chapter of Kuropatkin's work that the proposal which the Czar made in August, 1898, to have an International Peace Conference assembled at The Hague, for the purpose of considering the possibility of limiting armaments, was based upon, or at least suggested, by Russia's financial difficulties and her inability at that time to keep up in the international race for military supremacy. Just before Kuropatkin became Minister of War, in 1898, his predecessor, General Vannofski, made up the financial estimates of the Ministry for the five-year period from 1898 to 1903. They called for 455,000,000 rubles (\$227,500,000) to cover extraordinary expenditures, in addition to the immense sums regularly appropriated for the support of the military establishment from year to year. The Minister of Finance declared that he could not possibly provide such a sum as 455,000,000 rubles, but agreed, after a long discussion, to furnish 160,000,000 rubles. 'When I became Minister of War, therefore,' Kuropatkin says, 'I received an inheritance of difficulties. We had nearly 200,000,000 rubles less than we really needed for important objects, and as a result of this deficiency we fell more and more behind our neighbors in military readiness, and had to suspend many enterprises for the strengthening of our position, both on the western frontier and in Asia. It was my profound conviction that the most important thing to be done was to strengthen our western frontier; but in accomplishing this alone we could use up all of the 160,000,000 rubles of extraordinary appropriation, and yet there were many other needs of almost equal urgency. The Czar took the subject into consideration, and his high-minded suggestion for the limitation of armaments had a practical application in the plan adopted.'"

As to the claims that war preparations are made for defensive purposes, Kennan in his articles writes as follows:

"The rulers and Prime Ministers of the great European Powers—Russia,

Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and France—declare that their gigantic military establishments have not been created and are not maintained with a view to offensive action against other nations, but are intended solely for purposes of self-defense. What, however, has been the proportion of defensive wars to aggressive wars in the history of Russia? From officially compiled data, General Kuropatkin shows that in the course of the past two centuries Russia has had peace for seventy-two years and war for one hundred and twenty-eight years. Exclusive of civil conflicts, the suppression of revolts, etc., she has waged twenty-two aggressive wars, lasting in the aggregate one hundred and one years, and only four defensive wars, lasting altogether four and a half years."

Equally illuminating on the matter of patriotism are the facts which Kuropatkin gives as to the interests behind the war with Japan. To quote Kennan's "Outlook" article again:

"No one, I think, can read the narrative and the accompanying documents without becoming convinced that the rupture with Japan was attributable to the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and a few high-placed courtiers in St. Petersburg, who had invested several million rubles in schemes for the exploitation of Manchuria and Korea; who feared that they might lose their money if Russia kept her promise to withdraw from Chinese and Korean territory; and who foolishly believed that Japan, at the last moment, would recede from her diplomatic position rather than fight. General Kuropatkin proves conclusively, by quotations from his letters and reports, that he strongly opposed an aggressive policy in the Far East, and even urged the Czar to give up Port Arthur and Dalny, withdraw his troops from Chinese and Korean territory, and abandon the 'Manchurian adventure' altogether. But the Czar would not do this, and when the 'adventure' ended in a great national disaster, he was not willing to have it shown that he had supported the speculative schemes of the promoter Bezobrazoff, and had disregarded the advice and warnings of such sane and far-sighted Ministers as Kuropatkin and Lamsdorff."

We feel sure that our comrades and friends will agree with the suggestion of Comrade Arnold, that the best way in which to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the birth of the Daily People, is by at least 1,000 of its good friends, veterans in the ranks of the indomitable S. L. P., securing, each of them, between now and July 1st, ten new subscribers to the Daily or Weekly edition.

In fact we feel so sure that Comrade Arnold has hit upon the thing to be done that we are going to proceed with the plan. The first thing we want is for all who will volunteer to be one of the 1,000, to send us at once their names and addresses. We want the men, and women too, who have faith in the Movement and faith in themselves to see the project through.

It is not a stupendous task, this of getting ten subs between now and July 1st. You have to get but two subs a month in order to accomplish it. Surely none of the intrepid band who have kept the Daily People going for ten years will flinch at that!

Enroll for this service to the Movement. Do it at once. We want the names of all the willing workers right now. We want you to enroll now so that we may be able to credit your subs as one of the 1,000 club. When sending subs note upon them that you are enrolled in the 1,000 club. We have plans yet to perfect for this work but the important thing is that you send us your name and address at once.

Let us make the Daily People's tenth anniversary a glorious, an immortal celebration. Let us do it by a widespread pushing of the propaganda. How better could we celebrate the birth of our propaganda engine than by doing just that—utilizing it.

Enroll in the 1,000 propaganda club. Do it to-day.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates, the month, second, the day, third, the year.

This Money Trust, unincorporated, yet concrete in operation, unofficered yet directed by one man, Morgan, and half a dozen aides; uncaptialized yet commanding unlimited capital—this community of financial interest is the most powerful organization in America.

—New York World.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place New York

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution—

By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Positive School of Criminology—

By Enrico Ferri. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Karl Kautsky. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Making of the World—

By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Cloth, 50 cents.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals—

By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00.

Revolution

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

BY M. BARANOV.

Translated from the "Vorwaerts" of December 29th, the Jewish organ of the S. P., by Dr. Abraham Levine.

Almost all those who can talk have already spoken; all those who can write have already written about the condition of our party, and what is the result? We have discovered that the S. P. is a party made up of middle class people and workingmen greenhorns. The former flatter about between us and the reformers. When a good reformer runs for office they vote for him; when there is none such in the field they do us the favor and vote for our candidates, while the greenhorn workingmen have not yet become citizens and can not vote for us even if so disposed. The real American workingmen, on the other hand, have not yet become class-conscious and are still voting for their masters. We are therefore never sure where we are at with our votes. For this reason also we jump for joy one year, and get cold feet the following year. If our main object were to make Socialists, we would not get excited when these middle class people do vote for us, nor would we be downcast when these gentry forget us at once; for they do not belong to us; they belong elsewhere. They look upon us as a cheap lodging-house where a "steel" person might be forced to the night for lack of better accommodation elsewhere. No honor therefore to us when they do come to us, no loss when they leave. Nor is it worth our while to even raise a finger to detain them.

If our real object were to make Socialists we would devote more of our time to the workingmen greenhorns who need us and are ready to listen to us. We would help them organize into unions; we would propagate Socialism among them and help them become citizens. For these "green" men do form a large minority, at least, of the proletariat, and sooner or later, they will become "yellow"—Americanized. They suffer from the effects of capitalism much more than the latter; they are decidedly less conservative.

But to our great sorrow our main object heretofore has not been to make Socialists but to catch votes—hence our running after the middle class. For this reason we have neglected our work among the foreign workingmen—first, they have no votes! Have made goo-goo-eyes to the simon-pure American workingmen; have failed to offend the conservative trade unions; have been ready to overlook everything only to catch more votes. To gain favor with the workingmen of the Western States, our leaders have passed a resolution to limit immigration; to gain votes with the farmers we promised not to take their farms away. Fear of losing the confidence of the workingmen in the car industry has moved our German comrades to propose that the party take a stand against Prohibition.

In order to gain the votes of these non-pure, American workingmen, farmers, and middle class people, we have carried on our campaigns in the fashion of the bourgeois parties. Comrade Debs made a trip in a "Red Special." In the Jewish districts downtown in New York our candidates dashed about in red automobiles. There were speakers on all corners; speeches galore! Mostly rag-time; sonorous phrases to out do the capitalist speakers. We rallied a whole lot instead of criticizing; we shouted instead of agitating. A "black" election day was our reward for our yellow campaign and our red autos.

Who is to blame for all this? The easiest way is to put it all on the leaders, but this would not be quite just. Our poor leaders have not originated these tactics. In fact they have originated nothing; they are not cut out to be leaders; they see only as far as their nose; no statement among them; they have learned little from the past; they do not understand the present; and are dreaming vain dreams about the future. The radical ones among them are trying to slavishly imitate the comrades of Germany; the opportunists take the movement in England for their pattern; whereas conditions in this country are totally different from both Germany and England. Thus far, an independent labor party, as in England, is still an impossibility here. Just now, a party of this kind can only serve as a tail to the bourgeois parties. It is therefore ridiculous to discuss just now how we would have acted had such a party appeared on the scene. This discussion among our leaders proves therefore the following only:—they don't know where they are

at and they feel they are not fit for the job.

No, our leaders alone are not entirely to blame. Our party is up in the air. It is not an American Socialist party, it is a Socialist party in America. It is not deep-rooted in American soil. The great mass of its membership are "green" workingmen who can not give the tone to the movement because they are little acquainted with the lay of the land and do not even understand the language well. Hence they can not control their leaders. They can not even form an opinion of their own. They are not able to give expression to their opinion when they do form one. Under such conditions it is all-sufficient for a comrade to possess a glib tongue and be posted on parliamentary rules, so-called, to become a leader. Under such conditions the leaders are everything, the rank and file nothing. The leaders can do anything they please and it is inevitable that a ruling aristocracy should be formed in the party who look down with contempt on the rank and file; intolerant of any contradiction coming from the common herd, and characterizing as treason to the party any criticism of their doings. Under these circumstances fights between the enthroned leaders and those who aspire to get into their boots are also unavoidable, between the intellectuals who would like to get there and those who are not willing to let go the reins of power. A fight between "intellectuals" and "proletarians"; in reality though, it is a fight between intellectuals who rule, and intellectuals who want to rule. Our misfortune is not that we have too many intellectuals in the party but that we have too few workingmen who could control them. We are a party of middle class men and intellectuals. Our workingmen know that they have to pay dues and vote as directed by the intellectuals.

Much is now being said about organization. Many plans are afoot how to make a better working machine of the party, as if the whole trouble lies in the particular form of our organization which is supposed to hamper our work. How childish! How short-sighted! The truth, however, is that there is no life in our party, no enthusiasm; the hearts are cold; the heads are muddled; and they are trying to persuade us that the addition of a half-dozen committees will again rejuvenate us.

The rank and file have nothing to do; the rank and file have lost all interest in the movement; and they are trying to persuade us that when we enlarge the districts and put all the work in charge of a half-dozen committees it will put life and enthusiasm into the rank and file. Our leaders are now disappointed with the masses; they do not believe in the rank and file. "Too much democracy!" "Too many referendums!" "The cattle don't know how to use their rights. Every demagogue can lead them astray. Every fakir can raise them in rebellion against the ruling authorities. We need a business administration. We must concentrate all the work in the hands of a few elected members." . . . An old, familiar tune. The bourgeois statesmen have raised the cry some time since that democratic government is mob government; that it was folly to have given the people the right of suffrage and a say in the government. Now our Socialist leaders have come to the same conclusion, and this is the best means they could devise to rejuvenate our movement! Poor leaders.

We are not opposed to reorganization, but we must not forget that that is not the main thing. The reorganization of Local New York will do little to help the movement even in New York. The reorganization of the whole party will do little to help the movement in the land. It is not sufficient to improve the machine, we must also do something for the men at the machine. Let us create live men, hopeful men, enthusiastic men. Let us raise the morale of the movement. Let us make it idealistic, that Socialism may become here once again what it was of yore, what it is bound to be when the movement is young—a religion. And let each comrade consider his work in the movement a religious duty. Our leaders must realize that our party is no political party as yet, nor will it become one so very soon. We must first prepare the soil, first create the necessary material for such a party. Meanwhile we must be a party for education and enlightenment. We must cease to hunt for votes and devote all our efforts to make Socialists. Cease to flirt with the conservative unions and devote more time to the foreign portion of the working class. We must help them organize into unions. We must help them become citizens. Every local of our party must become a

GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Though Handicapped by Plural Voting System Greatly Increase Representation in Landtags.

The Socialist victories in the recent German elections, in some instances utterly unexpected, form the main topic of discussion both in the general and in the Socialist press of the Fatherland.

In every part of Germany where election were held, the Socialist gains were marked. But the most important elections took place in Saxony, Baden, and in Berlin, and it is in those places, therefore, that the results appear most striking. In Saxony the Socialists elected twenty-five members to the Landtag. Previously they had but one seat. The Baden Landtag now has twenty Socialist delegates, a gain of eight. The Berlin Socialists added three to their representation in the Prussian Landtag, and almost doubled their vote of last year.

The most interesting situation is presented by Saxony, where the plural system of voting was tried for the first time. This system was designed with a view to keeping down the Socialist vote, and if it proved satisfactory it was to be introduced in Prussia and elsewhere. The plural system hits hardest at the Socialist vote, because it gives an additional vote to every person with a taxable income of 1600 marks, more votes for more property, and another vote for a high school or university education. As Socialism draws its chief strength from factory workmen and general laborers there were few Socialist voters who could cast three or four votes for their party. In view of this fact it is extremely remarkable that the Conservatives and National Liberals who chiefly profit by this system lost so heavily to the Socialists. From a party who with their forty-six members controlled an absolute majority in the Saxony Landtag, they were reduced to a minority party with but twenty-eight representatives. At the regular election they won only twelve seats, and it was due to the assistance which the Liberals and in some instances even the Freisinnige gave to the Conservatives in the by-election that they succeeded in obtaining sixteen more. The Landtags of Saxony and Baden are now constituted as follows:

Saxony:	1909	1907
Conservatives	28	46
National Liberals	23	31
Reformers	1	1
Freisinnige	3	8
Social Democrats	25	1
Baden:		
Center	26	28
National Liberals	17	23
Democrats	6	5
Conservatives	3	4
Freisinnige	1	1
Social Democrats	20	12

Numerically the Socialist party in Saxony leads with its 49,427 votes as against the 338,043 of the National Liberals, who follow second in rank. What that would have meant under a system of equal suffrage is explained by Hermann Fleissner in an article in "Die Neue Zeit":

With one vote for each man all the opposing parties combined would scarcely have elected more than twelve of their candidates. This may be seen by taking one of the cities as an example. In the seven election districts of Leipzig the Socialists had 62,856 votes, and all the other parties combined 85,121. The number of Social Democratic voters, however, was 33,725, while that of all the other parties was only 23,314. Applying this ratio to the entire kingdom of Saxony there were 305,892 Socialist voters to 260,897 of all the other parties together. It is very probable, therefore, that the Social Democracy would have received an absolute majority of all the votes. —Review of Reviews.

Socialist school for its members, a beacon to the workingmen around, and let us hold fast to our principles. Our campaigns should be a means to spread our ideas not to elect our candidates and our leaders must cease to be politicians and become propagandists. Let them cease to look for followers in capitalist circles and spend more time among their own comrades.

We need not fear any splits in our party. If we do not radically change our tactics we need not expect a split but something far worse: our whole party might go up the flue.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

DECISION

Adopted by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. With Regard to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

The N. E. C. of S. L. P. having thoroughly discussed the issue between itself and the organ of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, and having heard the committee of that Federation consisting of Louis Basky and F. Basky, hereby adopt the following:

The demoralizing and destructive effect upon the Socialist and Labor movement of the fallacies of anarchist teachings, and practices compelled Marx, Engels, and other founders of Modern Scientific Socialism, as early as at the time of the old International, to make the fight against these fallacies, typified and represented by one of the pioneers of Anarchism, Michael Bakunin, one of the main issues at the series of congresses of that organization, in spite of which fight the Anarchist element succeeded in disrupting and thus assisting in destroying that glorious forerunner of the modern Socialist International.

The additional experience acquired by the International Socialist Movement since the destruction of the Old International, demonstrating still more positively the demoralizing and destructive effect of the Anarchist teachings and practices, has, with the resumption of the modern series of Socialist International Congresses at Paris in 1889, likewise compelled the representatives of Modern Scientific Socialism to make the fight against the Anarchist and purely physical force element, one of the main issues of the Congress held at Paris in 1889, Brussels in 1891, Zurich in 1893 and to finally conclude at London in 1896 to definitely bar from the Congress all elements that reject political action.

The teachings and tactics of the S. L. P. are not only in full accord with the above actions of the Old and New Internationals, but the S. L. P., standing unequivocally upon the ground of Modern International Socialism and being a constituent part of the International Socialist Congresses and their Bureau, has adopted at its last National Convention in July 1908, as its position on Unionism, the resolution which it presented at the Stuttgart International Congress of 1907, jointly with the I. W. W.—a body whose Preamble and Constitution called upon the Working Class to "unite upon the political as well as the industrial field."

That resolution contained the warning to the working class that "the bona-fide or revolutionary Socialist Movement needs the political as well as the economic organization of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot; the latter as the only conceivable force with which to back up the ballot," that "without the political organization the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph" and "would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement."

Two months after the said S. L. P. National Convention the original I. W. W. split into two factions—one upholding the old anti-anarchist I. W. W. Preamble and Constitution, while the other expressly struck out the aim of "uniting the working class on the political arena" from its Preamble and Constitution, and did so upon the motion of the avowed Anarchist Axelson, who, in moving it, said: "Tear out the little hook in the Preamble—we must unite upon the political field." We are accused of cowardice, that we are afraid to cut it out. Show me where political action has accrued to the benefit and where it can benefit the working class." (Industrial Bulletin, official organ of said body, Nov. 7, 1908.)

In keeping with its Anarchist position that Anarchist faction of the original I. W. W. has, through its subsequest organ, the Spokane "Industrial Worker," repeatedly suggested and its members have extensively practiced theft and other frauds as revolutionary methods to be used in the Labor Movement. Its representatives from one end of the country to the other ridiculed and attacked political action, advising the workers to "strike at the ballot box—with the axe," all of which—even without the enthusiastic support it received from the Emma Goldmans, A. Berkman and other avowed Anarchists—unquestionably brands that faction as an out and out Anarchist and physical force body, and gives the lie to the cowardly contention of some officials and upholders of that body that "it is not against political action."

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, at its last national convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1909, that is, subsequent to the said convention of the S. L. P., and the split in the I. W. W., adopted a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That we adopt the joint resolution of the

S. L. P. and I. W. W. laid before the Stuttgart International Congress as our declaration of principles in the question of economic organization." Thus properly committing the Federation, if it is to act consistently, to the support of such economic organizations of labor as stand on the basis of the class struggle (and theft, preached and practiced by the Trautmann-St. John body, is by Marx expressly designated a symptom of slummary, and method outside of the class struggle) and conform to the above Stuttgart resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. and binding the representatives of the Federation to oppose all such economic bodies that are opposed to class struggle or to principles expressed in the above Stuttgart resolution.

That decision of the convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation notwithstanding, Chas. Roth-fisher, acting as organizer and national secretary of the Federation, has since the said convention of that Federation and the adoption of said resolution, exerted his efforts to cause members of the Federation and others to join the above physical force and Anarchist usurpers of the name of I. W. W., and his activity in that direction has appeared in several issues of "Nepakarat."

The National Secretary of the S. L. P. on date of November 2, 1909, officially brought the above facts to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

Joseph Deutch, answering for the Executive Committee of the Federation, under date of November 2, admits knowledge of the facts brought to his notice by the National Secretary of the S. L. P.; denies that the facts constitute a violation of the position taken by the Federation at its last convention; and holds, the facts notwithstanding, that: "As to any faction of the I. W. W., the Federation is non-committal."

In addition to above facts it was established that such of the representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation who favor the support of the Anarchist faction of the I. W. W., attempt to justify their pretended "neutrality" by the false claim that the conflict between the original I. W. W. and its Anarchist usurpers is a "personal fight"—the usual dodge of weak characters who, as the whole history of the S. L. P. shows, always attempted at critical periods in the life of the Party to escape taking a straight stand on the questions at stake, hiding behind the cry of "personal fight."

In the belief that the Federation is loyal to the S. L. P. and to the requirements of modern International Socialism as expressed by the decisions of the International Socialist Congress, the S. L. P. endorsed "Nepakarat," and supported the Federation. Having done so it, the S. L. P., as a whole has assumed the responsibility towards the International Proletariat, the Hungarian proletariat, in this country in particular, for the conduct of the representatives of the Federation and the contents of its organ.

To discharge that obligation, of which it cannot be freed so long as those endorsements stand, this N. E. C., on behalf of the entire Party, not only claims the right, but points to its unquestionable duty to be the supreme controlling body over the contents of all organs of the Party, in whatever language, under the general vote of the Party membership.

In view of this duty and of the facts above mentioned as well as of that additional fact that an editor of an S. L. P. organ published in a foreign language, has a special duty to keep its readers well posted on all developments of vital importance in the movement of this country, and that "Nepakarat," different from the Swedish, Jewish, and German organs of the Party failed to supply its readers with proper information on matters of such vital importance as the so-called "free-speech" fight in Spokane and other kindred matters, the N. E. C. hereby instructs the editor of "Nepakarat" to publish in that paper, as soon as possible, the translations of the "Los Angeles-Tewksbury" correspondence, of the "Der Arbeiter" article on the Spokane affair, recently translated and published in The People, and other authoritative facts on that matter published in the Party press. And be it also

Resolved, That the editor of "Nepakarat" be hereby instructed to publish this statement in full.

In case of failure on the part of the editor of "Nepakarat" to carry out these instructions, the N. E. C. Sub-Committee shall hereby stand instructed to publicly withdraw the Party's endorsement of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, "Nepakarat," thereby wiping the hands of the Party of all responsibility for the consequences of said paper's and Federation's conduct, and to urge

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P. and Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women

upon the members of the Federation, who are loyal to the International Congress, that they, without delay, take such measures as may be necessary to place their organ back in line with the International Socialist Congress and render their organization once more deserving of the support and endorsement of the S. L. P.

invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Macabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Hall 401, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al Wornet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

WOMAN—AND THE—Socialist Movement

Published Under Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1876. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Fredrick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1898	2,068
In 1899	11,157
In 1900	35,564
In 1901	54,191
In 1902	84,172
In 1903	142,227

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1876, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

Of all this world the wyde compass
Hit wol not in myn armes tweyne—
Who-so möchel wyl embrace
Litel thereof he shall distreynne.
—CHAUCER.

S. P. IMPOSSIBILITIES.

In the course of a long signed article
in his Milwaukee "Social Democratic
Herald" of the 25th of last month,
Victor L. Berger touches up with de-
served severity those members and
papers of his party who are monkeying
with the American alleged syndicalism,
and whom he correctly calls "impossi-
bilitists." To and of them he says:

"The American impossibilist is an un-
successful imitation of the European
syndicalist—from whom he borrows a
few phrases like 'direct action,' meaning
the general strike, 'the ballot is a hum-
bug,' etc. Our impossibilist also prefers
to pose as the social protector of the
man with the callous fist against the
'intellectual.'

"And he calls every man with some
brain an 'intellectual.'
"However, there is this difference:
"The European syndicalists have a
number of trades unions behind them.
They represent something.

"There is simply no basis for our
American impossibilists. A few of them
are wealthy intellectuals who play the
ultra-proletarian as a game—a few
others belong to the slum proletariat.
They mean nothing and they represent
nothing.

"Our impossibilists are really Anar-
chists. Only they are either too ig-
norant to know it, or too cowardly to
acknowledge it."

"This is first rate. It is a bull's-eye.
It explains the secret why the "Social
Democratic Herald" has kept its hands
clean from the Spokane nastiness.

"It is now in order for those members of
Mr. Berger's party, in whose head a
tallow candle has gone up, which, how-
ever flickeringly, has enlightened them
on the ineffectiveness of the ballot un-
backed by requisite force to put a "bone
into it," to return the compliment to the
gentleman and his fellow pure and sim-
ple ballot "impossibilists" with equal
frankness and preciseness, as follows, to
wit, that is to say:

"The American impossibilist is an
unsuccessful imitation of the European
socialist political party men—who, owing
to European conditions, have a
legitimate mission to perform, and from
whom he borrows a few phrases like
'Vote! 'On to the ballot-box!,' etc. Our
impossibilist also loves to strut with
his nose up in the air as if built of
different clay from the proletariat, for
whom he has no use but to collect dues
and ballots from.

"And he calls every man who does not
share his admiration for him a 'dema-
gogue.'

"The European Socialist political
party men have a number of votes be-
hind them. An increasing number.
They represent something.

"There is simply no basis for our
American impossibilists. A few of them
are wealthy intellectuals who play the
ultra-proletarian as a game—a few others
belong to the intellectual slum proleta-
riat. They mean nothing and they
represent nothing as shown by their
vote. Although their vote was the only
argument with which they met the
charges of corruption, preferred against
them, the vote-bubble has burst.

"Our impossibilists are really bour-
geois politicians. Only they are either
too ignorant to know it, or too cowardly
to acknowledge it."

"That would be a return-bull's-eye. If
the two sets of impossibilists would only
keep up bull's-eyeing each other thor-
oughly, they will perform the only
mission that is left for them to perform.
Their first mission was to demonstrate

the S. L. P. sound. That mission is
performed.

The mission now left for them to per-
form is to clear out, by bouncing each
other out.

WALSH IN HIDING.

The question, Where, oh, where is our
leader? Where in heaven is J. H.
Walsh? which is agitating the minds of
the "Free Speech" dupes in Spokane,
may cause the groundlings to laugh, but
should cause the judicious to pause.

Anarchy is no new manifestation in
the Labor or Socialist Movement. Its
measure has been accurately taken, its
anatomy accurately dissected, its com-
position accurately ascertained and es-
tablished. The Movement in Europe
and more than one event in this country
have done all that for our generation.
Whenever Anarchy manifests itself in
these days, in however incipient a stage,
all about it is known in advance.

Anarchy is the social ulcer which
comes to a head through the contact of
the mental crook with the mental crim-
ple. Without the mental crook the men-
tal crimple would "evaporate." With-
out the mental crimple the mental crook
would have nothing to fasten on and
"organize." When the two come to-
gether, like the tuberculous bacteria
and the run-down lungs, then the social
hemorrhage, technically known as
Anarchy, sprouts forth.

The function of the mental crook is
to gain the confidence of the mental
cripple; the method is to out-Herod
him in Herodism. Accordingly, the so-
cial tuberculous bacteria becomes an
ultra-revolutionist. Sane, rational meth-
ods are denounced as the "cowardice of
politicians": only the extreme of out-
rage is sanctified, or petty crime, like
petty theft. It goes without saying that
the mental crook does not do all this
"for his health." Liebknecht said that,
from his experience, wherever there
were three Anarchists two were police
spies—"agents provocateurs"—inciters
of weaklings to crime. But, whether
the Anarchist inciter be a police spy, in
pay as such, or an unclear being and
mental crook, who loves to fling about
military phrases, set himself up as a
graduate of some Army or other, and
to egg on people to "direct action," one
thing is certain, at the hour of danger he
or she wilts, vomits the ranch, and
leaves his, or her dupes in the lurch—
not infrequently hanging by the neck.

When the Spokane riots began against
the smaller Employment Agencies, leav-
ing untouched the real culprits in the
employment agency game, as those of
the Great Northern and Northern Pa-
cific railroads, and when it was remem-
bered that the riots were preceded and
accompanied by violent denunciations
of the ballot box, to which "the axe
should be applied," and caustic recom-
mendations of theft as revolutionary
methods, the rough outlines of what
was coming were in sight. They were
plainly in sight with regard to what was
to be expected from the leaders. The
authentic reports from Spokane of how
Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn-Jones and other
semi-leaders—who deemed themselves
in safety at "headquarters" while the
dupes were being arrested—wilted when
the police came down upon them, and
how they sought to disclaim responsi-
bility, was entirely in line with expecta-
tions. The latest with regard to Walsh,
the leader-in-chief, completes the ex-
pectations. Walsh is in hiding, and
was from the start.

Laughter-provoking as may be the
sight of the mental crook hiding under
beds, in barrels and behind curtains, the
sight is also a thought-provoker.

A LESSON IN ENGLISH TO TOM WATSON.

"Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" for
the current month "disemboweling"
Marx presents, if anything, a droller
picture than it did when engaged at
"disemboweling" Bebel.

Marx is correctly quoted as stating
that "that which determines the mag-
nitude of the value of any article is the
amount of labor socially necessary, or
the labor-time socially necessary for its
production." Thereupon Mr. Watson
cites the instance of two cotton planta-
tions, one "level, free of stumps, fertile
and easy to work," the other "rolling,
rocky, stumpy and thin"; and he cites
the instance of two sawmills, one "an
up-to-date plant, with powerful engine"
and equipped with a lightning saw that
that splits off plank after plank "with a
'zip, zip, zip,'" the other "one of these
portable fellows" of which "the engine
is small"; and he cites a string of other
"homely examples," after each of which
he asks whether the output of the infer-
ior land or plant will sell for as much
as the output of the superior land or
plant? Correctly he answers: "You
know that it does not"; and from that
he takes a clown's tumble arriving at the
conclusion: "Then the Socialist theo-
ry isn't worth a hill of beans."

Whereat Socialism takes Mr. Watson
on its knees and addresses him as fol-
lows:

"Tommy, dear, cool' down. In your
heated state of mind you can't under-

stand and won't learn English. Your
error is primarily an error in English.
Just read over again that Marxian theo-
ry which you quoted. 'That which deter-
mines the magnitude of the value of any
article is the amount of labor socially
necessary, or the labor-time socially
necessary for its production.' Good
boy, that was nicely read. Now, do you
see that word 'socially'? It occurs twice
—the amount of labor, or the labor-time
'socially' necessary—do you see that
word? Yes? Good. Whatever may be
said of your undeveloped mind, your
eyes are true. Now, Tommy, spell that
word. Hard to spell? Well, I'll help
you. S, o, so; c, i, a, l, cial; social;
l, y, ly; socially. Good boy. Now do
you know what that word stands for in
English. No? I thought so. Let's turn
to page 1701 of the Standard Dictionary.
Here it is. Now read: 'Socially, adv.,
with reference to society.' Good! Your
enunciation is clear, clear as your eyes.
What you need is to polish up your
mind, too. You see, 'socially' is called
an 'adv.' Do you know what that ab-
breviation stands for? No? It stands
for 'adverb.' Socially is an adverb:
Adverbs qualify verbs and adjectives.
You know that? Good. Now we can
proceed. A thing that is 'necessary' for
production is a thing that production
can not get along without. If I put the
word 'socially' before 'necessary,' I there-
by qualify the 'necessary.' I then mean
that the 'necessary' is not absolute; pro-
duction can be carried on without that
thing. A thing 'socially' necessary for
production,—do you catch on, Tommy?
—is a different thing from the thing
'necessary for production.' The labor-
time expended on an old time mill, or
on a field from which the stumps have
not yet been removed, is 'necessary for
production,' but it is not 'socially neces-
sary.' Society having reached the point
where it operates improved engines to
saw plank 'zip, zip, zip,' it follows that
society does no longer depend upon the
labor-time formerly needed to saw
planks when no 'zip, zip, zip' could do
the job. Now, Tommy, you will per-
ceive that the Socialist theory is worth
all the hills of beans in the world.
He who, to-day, when improved machin-
ery makes things go 'zip, zip, zip,' choos-
es, or is compelled, to work with old
style machinery, can naturally not ex-
pect to get as much for his work as he
who operates the 'zip, zip, zip' engines.
The reason is obvious, the labor he ex-
pends in production is no longer 'socially'
necessary.—So that the very illustrations
you cite knock you out. They prove that
what isn't worth a hill of beans is, not
the Socialist theory, but is your denial,
due to your weakness in English gram-
mar. The labor socially necessary for
production is what determines the value
of goods. And much flows from this
fact. The man who owns plants, that
enable him to turn out goods with an
amount of labor vastly below the amount
of labor required by the man who owns
no such plant, will outsell and ruin the
latter. The reason being that the labor,
'socially' necessary for the turning out of
the said article, is vastly below the labor
which the other fellow requires. So, you
see, Tommy, how important grammar is
to the understanding of economics. And,
now, Tommy, here is a cookie for you;
and next time don't be so cocksure in
your ignorance. Modesty is a jewel. Now,
go and take a run in the woods."

S. P. CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Pennsylvania reader of The People
sends word saying:

"What's the matter with Pennsyl-
vania? Or what's the matter with the
Daily People office? Since when did the
'great Key-Stone State,' one of 'the
thirteen original States,' and founded,
besides, by 'the illustrious William Penn,'
sink below the dignity of the up-start
western city of St. Louis? That's what
I'd like to know. I have noticed that the
Daily People has had a deal to say about
the political corruption in St. Louis by
the so-called Socialist party. That was
the way to do with them. And I find no
fault with the Daily People when it
showed how such political log-rolling had
special significance seeing that St. Louis
was the fourth biggest city in the land.
I find no fault with that. But why
ignore Pennsylvania? Why ignore the
political corruption in this State by the
S. P.? Pennsylvania is the second big-
gest State of the lot, and what's more,
the S. P.'s political corruption was even
more marked than in St. Louis. In St.
Louis the S. P. had a candidate on the
Republican and another candidate on the
Democratic ticket, but here it had a
candidate in common with both the
Democratic and the Republican party.
The Judge of the Court of Common
Pleas at the last election was John M.
Graham, candidate of Reps, Dems, and
SOCIALIST PARTY—one candidate for
the three. Why does the Daily People
ignore this fact? Or can it be that the
Daily People thinks Pennsylvania of less
account than St. Louis? I send the
sample ballot as proof. Don't slur
Penn."

The Daily People's having said nothing
about the political corruption of the

S. P. in Pennsylvania at the last election
was, we would assure our Pennsylvania
reader, not due to any intent to slur his
State. It happened simply because no
correspondent brought the fact to the
notice of this office. We admit that the
Pennsylvania performance of the S. P. is
a crasser evidence of that party's worth-
lessness than even its performance in
St. Louis. That point is well taken.

[N. B.—The sample ballot, showing
the Socialist party's having fused in
Pennsylvania with Democrats and Re-
publicans on John M. Graham for Judge
of the Court of Common Pleas is in this
office for inspection.]

GOMPERS AND THE STEEL TRUST.

A favorite argument with some who,
while claiming to be Socialists, still ob-
jected to the Socialist Labor Party's ex-
posures of Gompers Unionism, is this:
"All that is true; but by emphasizing
the truth the peculiar mission of Union-
ism is hampered. It is the peculiar mis-
sion of Unionism that, in seeking to im-
prove the condition of its members, it
accomplishes something else. That some-
thing else is the pushing along of con-
centration. When the Gompers Unions
demand higher wages, and obtain that,
the smaller concerns are forced out of
business. It is true that the process has
for its immediate effect the throwing of
many workers out of work; it is true
that the increased wages are increased
in seeming only, the increase being
beaten down in a score
of underhanded ways; it is true,
therefore, that the effect of these
Unions upon the working class is harm-
ful; that is all true; but the harmfulness
is only transitory because it is a neces-
sary step towards Socialism. The real
and lasting result accomplished is con-
centration—the concentration of the
plants of production. That is the devel-
oped stage of production that Socialism
requires, and the Gompers Unions pro-
mote the development. That is their
mission."

Of course the argument is false. Of
course the Socialist knows that the mis-
sion of Unionism neither is nor can be,
transitorily or otherwise to inflict in-
creased suffering upon the working
class. Of course the Socialist knows that
the "peculiar mission" of Unionism is
not that of a poultice to bring a sore
to a head and then to be thrown away,
but the vital and permanent one of
organizing the constituent bodies of So-
cialist society and government. The So-
cialist knows all this. Nevertheless, and
granted for the sake of argument, that
the mission of Unionism is to help along
the Trust, then it follows inevitably that
when Gompers and his compeers apply
to the President to dissolve the Steel
Trust they betray and become untrue to
the only mission they had; they upset
the only justification for their existence;
they also do the uncharitable deed of dis-
arming their own spokesmen, and leav-
ing them at the mercy of the S. L. P.

The mission of Gompersism was and is
to betray the proletariat and render it
ridiculous. It is a betrayal of the pro-
letariat to hold language that justifies
the conclusion that the Government pro-
ceedings against the Standard Oil and
the Tobacco Trusts have in any impor-
tant respect "reached" those concerns. It
is a rendering of the proletariat ridicu-
lous to appear before the head and front
of the Trust offending, the President of
the United States, in the expectation of
relief through him.

PROSPERITY, WITH A VIM

Nearly 4,000 Families New Dependent
on City Charity.

Exactly 3,968 families are at the pres-
ent time being provided for by the New
York Association for Improving the Con-
dition of the Poor. R. Fulton Cutting,
the president of the association, has an-
nounced that within the next three
months 3,000 more families will be un-
der its care. According to the statistics
of last year \$225,700 was spent in the
relief work.

SEIZE COAL BY FORCE.

"Law and Order" Thrown to the
Winds by Steel Corporation.

Hammond, Ind., January 4.—The In-
diana Steel Corporation, a subsidiary
company of the United States Steel
Corporation, took drastic measures to-
day to prevent its blast furnaces from
getting cold, and incidentally demon-
strated how little the capitalists care for
"law and order" when their interests
run the other way.

The steel company sent out orders
to its agents and appropriated forty-
five car loads of coal belonging to the
Indiana Harbor Railroad. The coal cars
were on the tracks at Pine Station
and were moved to the steel com-
pany's plant at Gary without so much
as a word to the owners.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE TRIBE OF BARANOV

A superficial reading of the article
by M. Baranov upon the condition of
his Socialist party, translated from the
Jewish S. P. organ, the New York
"Vorwaerts," by Comrade Abraham Le-
vine, and published elsewhere in this
issue, might cause the Socialist Labor
Party reader to clap his hands enrapt-
ured saying:

"Why, he is coming our way! In-
deed, he has arrived: everything he
says, that is at all important, the S.
L. P. has all along been maintaining,
and maintaining in the teeth of the
bitterest of S. P. invective, and the
grossest of S. P. jeers. All this—the
S. P. policy of overlooking the
crimes of the guilds called Unions,
and of even echoing these guilds'
crimes, as for instance, the
anti-immigration crime, and thereby
coquetting with reaction; of yielding to
middle class instincts, to the extent of
giving up Socialism in the interest of
the farming bourgeoisie, and thereby
leaving the bourgeois soul uncleaned
and the proletarian mind uneducated;
—all this is admitted by him, and fur-
ther is admitted the S. L. P. charge
that the S. P. is owned by its leaders,
who have constituted themselves into
an aristocracy, demanding blind obe-
dience from an unthinking rank and
file, notwithstanding these leaders are
a shallow lot. He admits all this, nor
does he omit the point, so often in-
sisted upon by the S. L. P., that a
bona fide party of Socialism, to-day,
must be essentially educational, and
where it is not, and is mainly a vote-
catching concern, it is bound to be left
in the lurch, and suffer utter ship-
wreck, as he admits his S. P. is on the
point of suffering. Why, let us ap-
plaud him."

"Do you, perchance, object that this
Baranov himself was an upholder of
the very S. P. sins of commission and
omission that he now condemns, and
that he was in the front ranks of
those who malignantly denounced and
grossly reviled the S. L. P. for insist-
ing upon what he now himself insists
upon? That's all true, but let us see
in him the returning prodigal."

True enough there should be more
joy over one sinner that repenteth than
over ninety and nine just persons. The
Baranov of the present article, how-
ever, is no repentant sinner. One
passage in his article proves him
wedded, now as ever before, to his false
gods; proves, accordingly, that what-
ever of sense and soundness he now
utters is lipservice only. What is of
still more importance, the passage is a
flashlight upon the Tribe of Baranov.
The passage in question is that which
expresses the sentiment that for the
foreigner to become "Americanized" is
to become "Yellow."

This is the essential feature of the
Tribe of Baranov; their central
feature; the feature that determines
all the other lines of their mental
physiognomy—a supercilious affecta-
tion of superiority towards things
American; a feature, accordingly, that
marks them bizarre, whenever they
presume to step forward as leaders,
and which insures in advance
the clown's tumblings and the
final downfall of whatever Movement
they "figure" in.

The Tribe of Baranov is the mono-
poly of no one race. All the races
of the many represented in America
have the Tribe. Most significant
of all, and important in the understand-
ing of the sterility of the Tribe, the
"natives," aye, they also have a Tribe
of Baranov.

The Tribe of Baranov is not ter-
restrial. Their mind, or their soul is
Abroad, imagining the ideal to be
there, hence looking upon America as
"Yellow." Since, however, their bodies
are not Abroad, they do not live
Abroad either, and can have a false
conception only of things there. Liv-
ing not here, and living not Abroad,
they live in an Abroad that does not
exist. In short the Tribe of Baranov
is up in the air, which explains the
antics, at once, of the "native" A. M.
Simones in seeking to get up a Labor
Party "as in England"; the antics of
Volkszeitung Germans in warning, as
the "Volkszeitung" does in its issue of
the 5th of this month, against Ameri-
can candidates; and, in short, the
antics of Mr. Baranov himself, after
whom the Tribe should be named, of
pretending to profound knowledge of
America in contrast to Abroad, and
forthwith pronouncing the Americanized
immigrant "Yellow."

Understanding the essence of the
Tribe, such articles as the one in to-
day's issue will raise no false hopes,
while their real value will be appre-
ciated: "Seest thou a man who is hasty
of his words? there is more hope
of a fool than of him."

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

STATE BULL PENS

Constitution Camps Eminently Fit to
Breed Disease.

A report of two members of the
State Immigration Commission, issued
this week shows intolerable conditions
among the state's laborers along the
Barge Canal. The two members who
have made investigations of the labor-
ers' camps along that waterway are
Lillian D. Wald and Frances A. Kel-
lor. In presenting the congestion at
the huts of the men the investigators
say:

Let the average reader imagine, if
he can, a town of 1800 in his vicinity
and then let him picture an absolute
lack of means for sanitation, educa-
tion, or humane provisions of employ-
ment, and he will get an idea of what
sort of a deal the State of New York is
giving the men who live in some of the
big construction camps.

The familiar stories of congestion in
New York's East Side are outdone in
some of the state's camps where the
commissioners found the mules housed
in better quarters than the laborers.
Both barracks and "bullpens" are gen-
erally used by the state. The men
board or cook for themselves. Lodging
as well as board is with rare excep-
tions under the control of the padrone
—making his power complete, as here
he supplies job, bed, board and drink.
In one barrack the charge is five cents
a night, which includes bunk and mat-
tress. If the men use any covering
they provide it themselves. There are
sixty-five beds, and the padrone said
he sometimes accommodates one hun-
dred men.

One entire state camp consists of
five buildings. The largest, about fifty
by twenty feet, contains fifty-two
bunks in a double tier, and has one
small stove for heating and cooking.
The windows are closed tightly, and
there is one door. This building is
set flat upon the edge of the canal,
upon swampy ground, in the midst of
mud so deep that on the day of the
visit it was necessary to wear rubber
boots. Nearby are grouped shacks set
upon the ground without floors, and
containing bunks for two or more men.
Small holes covered by wooden boards
which can be shoved aside serve for
light and air. In these shacks the
men sleep, cook and eat and each pays
one dollar a month. In no state camp
visited did the commissioners find any-
thing but the bunk system, anything
but stoves for heating or any provi-
sions for ventilation.

In the state camps visited no atten-
tion is paid to sanitation or health.
Utterly primitive conditions prevail.
Any well or pump furnishes the drink-
ing water and bathing facilities. In
one camp the canal itself was the
bath-tub—small inducement to bath-
ing—with water as muddy as the
clothes of the workmen.

This neglect may be significant in
view of the statement in the last bul-
letin of the State Board of Health that
typhoid is increasing, that it had been
even excessive in some of the cities,
that it was due to importation from
without. Attention was attracted to
summer resorts as causes, but when it
is remembered that laborers stay but
short periods in these camps and then
return to cities; is it not high time to
inquire into camp conditions as a
source of contagion? If they are not
known to be a source of immediate
danger, rivers, wells, and other places
may be infected and later be the cause
of an increase of typhoid fever and
other diseases.

When it comes to educational facili-
ties—to giving the boys and girls of
the camp half a chance, with few ex-
ceptions there is no provision for
teaching. Some groups of children
were found wandering at will late in
October when the boys and girls of
nearby villages were regularly attend-
ing the local schools. No responsibility
for these little ones is assumed by the
local school board. For months they
rove around the country deprived of
all schooling. Many return to the
cities as late as Christmas, having
fallen far behind their regular classes.
The city teachers declare them still
backward when they are again car-
ried off, early in June, to the camps
and canneries where their parents
seek employment.

MINER'S WIDOW HEARTBROKEN, DIES.

Cherry, Ill., January 8.—Mrs. Char-
les Erimlano of Spring Valley, Ill.,
whose husband was one of the vic-
tims of the Cherry mine fire, is dead
of a broken heart. Doctors who at-
tended her say that the case is one of
the few in which a person actually
died of grief.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't you
think the Socialist Labor Party is some-
what intolerant?

UNCLE SAM—No; why?
B. J.—I'll tell you. It calls the labor
leaders fakirs because they won't join
the S. L. P.

U. S.—Where did you get that from?
B. J.—That is what the labor leaders
say.

U. S.—But their saying does not make
it so.

B. J.—But does not the S. L. P. call
them fakirs?

U. S.—Whom? These professionals of
the pure and simple stripe?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—Well, there you have it. They
are called fakirs because they won't
join the party.

U. S.—Not at all; that is not the
reason. There is a mighty good reason
to call them fakirs; their not joining
the S. L. P. would be no reason.

B. J.—And what is the reason?

U. S.—There are workmen who ac-
tually still honestly indulge the super-
stition that the union and the strike
and boycott are enough for all practical
purposes; many a sincere worker holds
the view; the blows he has received are
not yet hard enough, and you know how
difficult it is to rid oneself of a super-
stition if it has once taken hold.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S.—Such workers and their leaders
are looked upon rather with pity than
contempt by the Industrial Unionists or
Socialists; these never call them fakirs,
but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.—Well, then, whom do the In-
dustrial Unionists call fakirs?

U. S.—But there are a good many
others who have long since dropped the
pure and simple superstition; who know
that the industrial struggle or strikes
and boycotts alone are not sufficient and
that the workers must cast their ballots
against both capitalism and capitalist
candidates, but, who, nevertheless fight
the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.—Are those the ones the Socialists
call fakirs?

U. S.—Yes, but not simply because
they fight the S. L. P.

B. J.—For what other reason?

U. S.—People may entertain an honest
conviction that, although a certain labor
party has a correct platform, still it
is constituted in a manner that they ob-
ject to, and is led by people whom they
sincerely mistrust.

B. J.—You should not call them fakirs
for that.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

NEW JERSEY N. E. C.

Regular meeting held January 9th, at
Jersey City. Members present: Gerold,
Hoesack, Landgraf, McGarry, Miller and
Schwenck. Landgraf chairman.

Correspondence: Section Hoboken,
financial report; Section Essex, financial
report, and credentials of Comrade Miller
for ensuing term.

Secretary reported that the general
vote of the Sections had resulted in the
election of Comrade Katz as N. E. C.
member. Credentials had been issued as
per instructions of Committee at pre-
vious meeting, and Katz had attended
N. E. C. session.

Upon motion secretary was instructed
to issue call for next state convention, to
be held in Newark, Sunday, February
27th, 10 a. m. Section representation to
be one delegate for each five good stand-
ing members, or major fraction thereof.

Financial secretary reported: Income,
\$10.00; Treasurer, Expenses, \$14.30.

Secretary.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P., ATTENTION.

The semi-annual general meeting of
Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will take
place SUNDAY, January 16, at 3 p. m.,
at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street.
Election of officers will take place and
other matters of importance must be
transacted. Every comrade without ex-
ception should attend without fail.

Organizer.

ATTLEBORO, MASS., ATTENTION.

Section Attleboro, S. L. P., will hold
its regular business meetings on the
second and fourth Sundays, 4 p. m.,
of every month at the headquarters, 15
County street. The Club will be open
every evening from 7 to 9:30, except
Sunday, for reading papers, magazines
and books on Socialism and other
sciences.

On Sunday evenings at 7 p. m. there
will be discussions on political and eco-
nomic subjects. The first four subjects
for discussion will be as follows:

SUNDAY, January 16:—"Ways and
Methods of Propaganda."

SUNDAY, January 23:—"Russian
Revolution, the fifth Anniversary of
Red Sunday." Speaker, L. Platt.

SUNDAY, January 30:—"Industrial
Workers of the World, vs. A. F. of L."
Sunday, February 6:—"Is the Social-
ist Party a socialist party?"

Opponents are invited.
Other subjects for discussion will be
advertised later.

M. J. Brohen,
Secretary.

LECTURE IN PATERSON, N. J.

Section Paterson, S. L. P., will
hold a series of lectures at Hepta-
soph's Hall, 146 Washington street
(opposite City Hall) in Paterson, N. J.
The lectures so far arranged are:
SUNDAY, Jan. 16, 3 p. m. Subject:
"The Origin of the State" Lecturer,
George H. Wilson of New York City.

Members and friends are requested
to call for cards and other advertising
matter at 209 Hamburg Ave.

H. Katz, Secretary.

SECTION NEW YORK'S LECTURES.

Section New York County, Socialist
Labor Party, will have a series of free
lectures for the winter at Arlington Hall,
19-23 St. Mark's Place (East Eighth
street.)

Following are the lectures so far ar-
ranged:

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 8 p. m.—
Subject: "Lessons of the Campaign." Lecturer, Daniel De Leon.

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 8 p. m.—
Subject: "After the Trusts, What?" Lecturer, Charles J. Mercet, of Bridge-
port, Conn.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m.
Questions pertaining to the subjects
are welcome and will be answered by
the Lecturer.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

BEGIN NOW

The Celebrating of the Daily People's
Tenth Anniversary.

The Active Brigade have started the
New Year very well indeed, the sub-
scribing in exceeding expirations by 52.
For the six months, ending December 31,
1909, our lists showed an increase of
1,000 mail subscriptions over the previous
six months. At the end of the present
six months' period, June 30th, of this
year, we expect the Active Brigade to
make a still better showing. In this
connection we wish to say a word: There
have been many suggestions as to how
we can best celebrate the tenth anniver-
sary of the Daily People, an event which
certainly should be made the occasion of
rejoicing by S. L. P. men everywhere;
and the idea of celebrating on a national
scale is the proper one. But there is no
need to wait until July 1st, or July 3rd,
which is a Sunday, to start the celebra-
tion; begin now, and in July have the
grand wind up.

Begin Now, is the suggestion of Com-
rade James H. Arnold, of Louisville, Ky.,
and here is what he says:

"I am glad to be able to enclose here-
with two more yearly subs for the dear
old Weekly People. In regard to the
coming celebration of the 10th anniver-
sary of the birth of the Daily People, I
would like to suggest that not less than
1,000 of its good friends, veterans in the
ranks of the indomitable S. L. P., secure
new subscribers for the Daily or the
Weekly edition by the date of the cele-
bration.

"This suggestion, of course, is not to
include the special organizers and can-
vassers who will send in many times
ten subscribers apiece; but those of us
who heretofore have fallen a little short
of our full duty in this respect.

"Somewhere in the Catholic press I
saw the statement that, 'it is not
thought that those Catholics who go so
far as to aid the Socialist propaganda by
extending the circulation of their papers
can remain in the Church and partake of
its benefits and blessings.'

"Now, you 'heathen' on the outside,
who have never enjoyed the spiritual
benefits and blessings supplied by the
Church can hardly realize the sacrifice we
Catholics have to make, and the risks we
have to run in order to push the
Socialist press. My dear old Father Dep-
pen, editor of 'The Record,' a Catholic
paper, on whom I called one day with a
fine article from the London 'Catholic
Times' to get him to read it, said to me,
'Sir, you are walking dangerously near
the precipice.'

"Say, comrades of the S. L. P., isn't
that a risk as great, at least, if not
greater, than the risks some of our
slaves run of losing both their master
and their job for doing the same work?"

"Fear not him that can destroy the

PHILADELPHIA PROPAGANDA.
Propaganda Meetings under the au-
spices of the Socialist Labor Party,
Philadelphia, are held at Morning Star
Hall, N. E. cor. Ninth and Callowhill
streets (second floor), Sunday after-
noon. On SUNDAY afternoon, January
16, at 2:30 o'clock, Louis C. Fraina, of
New York, will speak on "The So-
cial Revolution." Everybody welcome.
Free discussion.

E. J. Higgins will speak before the
Radical Society, 424 Pine street, Phila-
delphia, on SUNDAY, January 16, 7 p.
m., on "The Two Socialist Parties in
America."

HARLEM S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth
Assembly Districts, of the Socialist
Labor Party will hold a series of free
lectures in Mt. Morris Hall, 1364 Fifth
avenue (near 113th street). Working-
men and friends are invited to attend.
The following is the program of the lec-
tures.

FRIDAY, January 14—Dr. A. Levine.
Subject: "The Proletariat in the French
Revolution."

FRIDAY, January 21—Louis C.
Fraina. Subject: "What Is the Matter
with the Socialist Party?"

FRIDAY, January 28—Rudolph Katz,
of Paterson, N. J. Subject: "The Mis-
sion of the Socialist Labor Party."

FRIDAY, February 4—Daniel De Leon,
Editor of Daily People. Subject: "Les-
sons of the Last Election."

FRIDAY, February 11—Edmund Seidel.
Subject: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of
Louis Napoleon (The Tactics of Revolu-
tionary Socialism)."

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the
preachers have been vainly trying to an-
swer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK.

body, but fear him rather than can de-
stroy both soul and body.' If we Catho-
lics who have espoused the cause of the
revolution are ready to take the risk of
incurring the censures of those ecclesi-
astical bodies who wield such tremendous
powers over both soul and body in order
to secure subs for our Daily and Weekly
People, why I think you ought to tackle
your shop mate for his subscription—at
least when the boss isn't looking."

Following is the list of those who sent
in two or more subs last week:

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal.	2
G. I. Hoffecker, Kelseyville, Cal.	2
Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, San Jose, Cal.	5
W. Kusta, Santa Margarita, Cal.	2
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Col.	4
T. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	10
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5
J. Schneider, St. Louis, Mo.	5
F. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.	3
G. Calendick, Newark, N. J.	2
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	2
G. Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
J. Juergens, Canton, O.	6
Mrs. M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O.	3
S. L. P. Section, Cincinnati, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	7
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
J. Schmid, Sandusky, O.	3
F. W. Hiddlestone, McKeesport, Pa.	2
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
H. Mueller, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
J. Shankman, Memphis, Tenn.	3
F. Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
A. P. Anderson, Spokane, Wash.	2
The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scotland.	3

Prepaid cards sold: California S. E. C.,
\$17.50.

Labor News Notes.

We are pushing along the work on the
new book, Lasalle's famous "Franz von
Sickingen," but we need many more cash
in advance orders to help us get the book
to completion, so don't hold back, but
send your dollar at once. We shall do
our best to make this a fine book; the
cover design is by the talented artist,
Comrade Sidney Armer.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund were slow the
past week but the need for funds was
just as pressing as ever. Now that our
friends have got over the burden of
holiday expenditures we hope they won't
forget to give a lift here.

James Sullivan, Boston, Mass. \$	5.00
H. Mathern, W. Orange, N. J.	1.00
G. Wisnasky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.60
Mrs. J. Oransky, Cincinnati, O.	.50
Mrs. M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O.	.50
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah ...	1.50
Virginia S. E. C. Credit donated	15.00

Total \$ 26.10
Previously acknowledged.... \$3,774.87

Grand total \$3,800.97

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local or-
ganization known as a "Section," or
by joining as members at large, may
proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and they belong to no other
political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find
six others to join with them in orga-
nizing a "Section," but desiring to be-
come members, may do so by becom-
ing members-at-large by signing an
application card, subscribing thereon
to the platform and constitution of
the S. L. P., and answering other ques-
tions on said application card.

For application blank to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of indi-
vidual members as well as all other
information apply to the undersigned,
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Something good for our German
reading comrades and friends.
Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletar-
ian life by Richard Koepfel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life).
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard).
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Enter-
taining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency,
1366 Ontario St. Cleveland, O.

LETTISH FEDERATION

REPORT OF C. WEINSTEIN, DELEGATE OF THE LETTISH FEDERATION, TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE S. L. P.

The Lettish Labor movement, that is,
the class conscious one, is about
twelve or thirteen years old. About
a dozen years ago an organization was
dozen under the name of the Lettish
Social Democratic Alliance of Amer-
ica. This organization published a
monthly paper in the year of 1898,
which was called "Auseklis" and was
the first Socialist paper in the Lettish
language. This paper was printed on
a privately-owned press. In the year
1902 the paper's name was changed,
and has since been known as "Prole-
tarets." In the meantime the organ-
ization was able to secure its own
press.

Progress at first was very slow be-
cause the political refugees amongst
the Lettish folks in Boston and else-
where were very few. Between the
years 1902 and 1905 things changed
greatly. The Lettish immigration ar-
rived thick and fast, the largest part
of which being members of the Lettish
Social Democratic Labor Party of Bal-
tic Russia, saw fit to organize a part
of said party in this land. That ham-
pered very much the work of the Let-
tish Social Democratic Alliance of
America, which organization recog-
nized very strongly the necessity of
carrying on the propaganda work
mainly in and for this country.

Conflict between them and us was
inevitable, and the L. S. D. A. of A.
saw the need of putting its feet on
solid foundation. Therefore, in 1905,
the L. S. D. A. of A. issued a manifesto
which embodied the S. L. P. principles
and called upon the Lettish working-
men to organize under the banner of
the S. L. P.

The Lettish Workingmen's Society of
San Francisco promptly responded
to the call, and, jointly with the L. S.
D. A. of A., made a new constitution
and also agreed to the new organiza-
tion's name. This was to be "Lettish
Socialist Labor Federation of Amer-
ica." At that very same time, in 1905,
the Lettish Federation officially en-
dorsed the S. L. P. When that was
done we were in better position to
meet the other side. Still the work
of the Federation was up-hill and
hard, because the sentiments of the
people were generally with the opposi-
tion.

It is of importance to state that the
elements which were affiliated with
the Baltic Socialists went so far as to

DRIVEN TO JAIL.

Report of English Prison Commission-
ers Shows Unemployment Causes
Criminal Offences.

Anything but pleasant are the re-
flections induced by reading the an-
nual report of the Prison Commission-
ers. The number of prisoners under
lock and key in English jails during
the year was 9,448 in excess of the
previous year's total—the figures being
205,681, as against 196,233.

The average number of prisoners in
local prisons in the year ending March
31 last was 18,923, the highest num-
ber being 20,325 in December. These
high numbers, says the report, re-
mained continuous throughout the
year, and this was the more remark-
able, seeing that the new law grant-
ing remission on sentences of over a
month instead of over six months has
been in operation, from which it was
anticipated that there would be a re-
duction in the daily average of pris-
oners of nearly 1,000.

These continuously high numbers
caused a great strain on the cell ac-
commodation, and the Commissioners
say that if the numbers remain high,
and keep pace with the growth of
population, the question of providing
more accommodation must arise in the
near future.

At Manchester the daily average, in-
creased also by prisoners transferred,
was more than 200 above the accom-
modation; at Liverpool it was about
100. In London about 770 cells have
been added since 1901, but this is not
sufficient.

After quoting the Poor Law Com-
missioners on vagrants, the report
adds: "We earnestly desire that it
may be found possible by the adoption
in part, or in whole, of the specific
proposals that have been made for an
alteration in the law of vagrancy, to
relieve the prison authority of the
present most unsatisfactory system
of holding these men under successive
short sentences whence no good can
result, either to the community or to
the individual himself.

As to the causes of the growth in the
number of commitments to local pris-
ons the Commissioners are emphatic

insult the work of the S. L. P. and
the Federation with the Moyer, Hay-
wood and Pettibone affair; by issuing
filers which stated that the only
Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones for
the Lettishers were in the jails of the
Baltic and Russia.

But two years later the Federation's
work became very successful because
that same ultra Baltic-Russia revolu-
tionary element voted itself the tail
of the well-known and tricky Kan-
garos, namely, the Socialist party.
After that move on their part we had
an open field to fight our battles.
Since then our Federation has doubled
in size. Before the year of 1909 we
had only five Sections; now we have
eleven in the following cities: San
Francisco, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; New
York, N. Y.; Chicago Ill.; Minne-
apolis Minn.; Seattle Wash.; Phila-
delphia, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Law-
rence, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; and
Burlington, Ia.

The total membership is between
200 and 225. The circulation of "Pro-
letarets" is 400.

Our propaganda is carried on by
the means of lectures, reading of pa-
pers, and discussing of questions,
which is done once or twice a week in
all of the Sections. We have no salar-
ied officers. From the editorship of
"Proletarets," which is a semi-monthly,
to the man who attends to the
mailing list, with the exception of the
type-setter, the work is done without
pay. I would like that the comrades
would take notice of that. If one man
gets tired another takes his place.

We hold that it is of great impor-
tance to have the Federation in the
field, because there is no other way for
the S. L. P. to reach the Lettish work-
ingmen with its message, but to do it
through the Federation, the only Let-
tish body which recognizes the S. L. P.
to be the guiding star for the empa-
thization of the working class of
America.

As to the I. W. W. matter—I mean
the matter of the chicken coop ele-
ment—our membership is well in-
formed. I think that in the very near
future we will express ourselves on
the present Spokane matter, which ex-
pression is very urgent.

Taking all in all I can proudly state
that the Lettish Federation is a very
healthy exponent of the principles of
the S. L. P.

In their opinion that the principal one
is unemployment.

"We cannot (they say) ignore the
grave warnings of the report of the
Poor Law Commissioners as to the
effect of what they call the 'new prob-
lem of chronic under-employment.' If,
as stated, it is not only chronic, but
increasing rapidly, and if we are to
have an increasing aggregation of un-
skilled labor at our great ports and
in our populous districts, we must be
prepared for an increase of those min-
or offences against the law, which are
believed to be directly, or indirectly,
the consequence of unemployment.

"Apart from this predisposing cause,
it would be sanguine to anticipate a
falling prison population in face of the
grave warnings with which the same
Commissioners conclude their report—
namely, that there is in our midst a
class whose condition and environ-
ment are a discredit and a peril to the
community."

The same phenomenon of a remark-
able increase of petty offences took
place in Scotland during the year,
there being a rise of about 1,000 above
that of the previous year, while in
October last there was a larger body
of ordinary prisoners under detention
than had ever been in confinement in
Scotland at one time. In Scotland
there were 3,089 cases of imprison-
ment for drunkenness in excess of the
average number for the previous five
years.

SEND 35 CENTS.

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377
Pages, and
Flashlights of the Amsterdam Con-
gress, Paper, 167 Pages.
Both will be sent postpaid for 35
cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Two Pages From
Roman History

1. Fleets Leaders and Labor Leaders.
2. The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor
Party denounces the labor fakirs and their duc-
paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives;
scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The
Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE. NEW YORK.

THEFT OF PATENT.

Another Instance Creeps Out of the
Law's Delays.

Theft of patents from workingmen be-
ing one of the ways capitalists "get
along in the world," Supreme Court Jus-
tice Hendrick has reserved decision in
the suit brought by Samuel and Jacob
Hochbaum to restrain the Princess Fruit
Cake Company, the Manufacturers' Se-
curity Company, Samuel Johnston, and
others from further manufacturing fruit
cake under a process belonging to the
plaintiffs and from offering for sale any
cake under a certain trade name.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that
after working for twenty years they had
discovered a process for making fruit
cake that would remain sweet and soft
for four years. Johnston "promoted" a
company for them and on Sept. 22, 1909,
it was incorporated in this State with
a capital stock of \$50,000. The Hoch-
baums allege that they put into business
the copyright, secret formula, \$1,000 in
merchandise, and their reputation, re-
ceiving 120 shares of stock valued at
\$13,000. Johnston and others put in
\$1,500 in cash and received a similar
amount of stock, the rest remaining in
the treasury.

According to the plaintiffs, salaries
were fixed at \$125 monthly to Samuel
Hochbaum, \$125 to his son Jacob, and
\$62 to Johnston. The plaintiffs now
say they received no money and that
Samuel Hochbaum, the inventor of the
cake formula, had to live on the bounty
of relatives. Later they allege that
Johnston sold the treasury stock to the
Manufacturers' Security Company of
Delaware for \$2,000. They say that
this company is another name for John-
ston. With the holdings of Johnston
they allege it owned 345 shares out of
the total 500, and they charge that it
is an attempt to starve out the cake
baker.

The defendants, as might be expected,
deny the charges.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnish-
ing the ethnologic basis to the
sociologic superstructure raised
by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close
study most of it is easy reading.
The student will read, and re-
read, and find, each time, fresh
facts not noticed before, and the
opening of wider vistas not dis-
covered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less
time at their disposal may not be
able to profit by the work to
its full extent, but even one
reading will store their minds
with valuable knowledge and
broaden their horizon so as to
enable them to grasp the mean-
ing of events now going on bet-
ter than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the
work were expensive, four dol-
lars a volume being almost pro-
hibitive, but the work is now
within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared
to furnish the work at the
PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE PONIARD'S HILT

A Tale of Bagauders and Vagres

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the French by
DANIEL DE LEON.

This story, from the magnificent
series by Sue, is a thrilling
tale of the days when the
Frankish conquerors of Gaul
were being met by popular
insurrections.

It is replete with historic infor-